The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,243 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
M.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	12th Dec.
L.	Malwa	3959	500	A. W. Adamson	19th ,,
—	Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	26th ,,
					1885.
L.	Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M.	Venetia	3736	500	A. B. Daniell	9th ,,
L.	Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th ,,
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd ,,
L.	Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	30th ,,
M.	Siam	3011	500	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
L.	Peshawar	3960	600	J. C. Babot	13th ,,
—	Assam	3036	500	S. F. Cole	20th ,,
L.	Tasmania	4300	800	C. Perrins	27th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1884
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000 6'0	29th Dec.
			1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500 550	29th Jan.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500 550	1st March
ELECTRA	G. Sturt	4,100 600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Bagnain	3,500 550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
BERENICE	G.B. Verona	3,500	550	28th Dec.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Enger	3,200	450	13th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

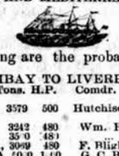
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec. 1 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about 1884.
s.s. PERSIA.	3579 500	Hutchison	16th Dec.
			1885.
s.s. VICTORIA.	3242 480	Wm. Russell	6th Jan.
s.s. ASIA.	3500 480		2nd ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA.	3999 480	F. Blight	4th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA.	4000 1400	G. C. Boothby	1st Mar.

To be followed by other First class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th November, 1884. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	St. L. Wilson.	12th Dec.
CLAN MCARTHUR	4,000	J. R. Rule	22nd do.
			1885.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	G. Nelson	2nd Jan.
CLAN MURRAY	2,100	R. Worfolk	12th do.
CLAN FORBES	2,50	J. A. Guard	22nd do.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Rewley	12th Feb.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley	3rd Mar.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE attention of intending passengers is drawn to the magnificent new steel steam-ship CLAN MCARTHUR, Captain Rule, sailing from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the 22nd December, 1884.

The saloons and cabins of this steamer are situated amidships (forward of the engine and boiler space), and are light-ed throughout with the electric-light (Edison's patent); separate mussalman saloon on the upper deck, smoking room.

For particulars, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS, up to 10th December, 1884, for CONSTRUCTION of the DOUBLE LINES between Suchin and Kankra Khadi, and between Barajari and Amedabad.

Plans, specifications and conditions of Contract can be seen on application at the Office of the Chief Engineer of this Company.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 3rd December, 1884.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad Cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The [illegible] manufactured by this Company are warranted [illegible] throughout, and for cheapness, dur[illegible] will be found unsurpassed.

Price List[illegible] to be had on application to

AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th December, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 15th December, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on 1st January, 1885.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 1,872 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th December, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

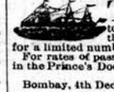
PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

STEAMER TO HULL.



THE Splendid Steamer PRINZ GEORGE, Captain F. Felde, 2,295 tons, to SAIL for HULL on or about the 16th instant, has accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For rates of passage, &c., apply on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock.

F. FELDE, Commander.

Bombay, 4th December, 1884.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

FARE, Rs. 450.

THE S.S. RYDAL HALL, 2,700 tons, 400 H. P., will sail as above about the 13th December, 1884.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agent's.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRESERVED
TASMANIAN RABBIT,
EXCELLENT FOR
CURRIES, PIES, OR RAGOUTS,
2lb. tins, Cash Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NUSSE SCHWARZE
(BLACK NUTS)

WALNUTS PRESERVED IN SYRUP—a most delicious addition to the table for Dessert.

Re. 1-2 per tin cash.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

REAL LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS
PREPARED AND CURED ON
THE
FIRTH OF CLYDE
Expressly for the Undersigned.
Kegs containing about 5½ doz. Fish ...Cash Rs. 6

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES.

GREASE PAINTS,
Six colours in Tin Case.
Price, Rs. 2-4.
MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES.

BURNT CORK.	WHITENING.
DUTCH PINK.	RUDDY ROUGE.
PREPARED MONGOLIAN.	POWDERED ANTIMONY.
BLOOM OF ROSES.	BLANC DE PERLE.

JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FOREHEAD.
ETUI MYSTERIEUX,
SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET,
Re. 1 each.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MORNING CLOUDS,
A Small Cigar suitable for
SMOKING AT CHOTA HAZRI OR TIFFIN.
HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY,
Fine flavour and superior finish.
Price Rs. 2, per box of 100.
DAWSON'S MUSTER.
Medium length Cheroot-shaped with straw.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.
NOBLE'S MUSTER.
A small Cheroot without straw,
of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.
CLUB MUSTER.
Cheroot or Havanna-shaped,
a regular Leisure hour.
Price Rs. 3, per box of 100.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE, and other SKIN DISEASES in horses, dogs and cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING
for the prevention and cure of
BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls,	Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls.	Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,	McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Leeming's Essence,	Elliman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Dog Soap,	Calvert's Soft Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap,	Stevens' Ointment.
	Clark's Hopplemenoms.
Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.	

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
CAMPAGNE-ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE Special Committee appointed to present an Address from the Guarantors to Lord Dufferin, beg to inform Gentlemen who may wish to accompany the deputation that 3-45 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, is the time fixed for the purpose. The deputation will be received at the Secretariat.

Bombay, 8th December, 1884.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN invited to accompany the deputation of the Chamber of Commerce to Lord Dufferin, will kindly be in attendance at the Secretariat on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, shortly before 3-30 p.m.

F. FORBES ADAM.
Chairman.

Bombay, 8th December, 1884.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE of the NEW BUILDINGS will be laid on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 4-30 p. m. by the Right Hon. the EARL OF DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.

Cards of admittance may be obtained by those interested in the Institution on application to the Rev. C. GILDER, Cathedral Vestry.

A collection will be made in aid of the Building fund.

The new site is on the Esplanade south of the School of Art. Entrance from the Cruickshank-road.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES,

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Masjid.

NOTICE.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, CABINET-MAKER, begs to announce to his numerous constituents and the public in general that he has REMOVED his Furniture-shop and Manufactory to more commodious building, near Byculla G. I. P. Railway Station, from the 1st of December.

Kalbadevie Road, 17th November, 1884.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the EXISTING LICENSES for the SALE of COUNTRY TOBACCO, SUFF and BEEDIES in the Town of Bombay will expire on the 31st instant. All persons requiring renewal of existing licenses are required to make their applications on or before the 15th idem to the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge, Prince's Dock, in order that there may be sufficient time for the preparation and registry of fresh licenses in cases in which renewal is granted.

Applications for renewal to be made on printed forms which are obtainable at the Tobacco Warehouse. The actual holders of licenses are required to attend in person.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 4th December, 1884.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that EXISTING LICENSES for SALE of Europe and American TOBACCO and CHEROOTS in the Town and Island of Bombay will expire on the 31st instant. Under Act IV of 1857 all persons, Hotel Keepers, and others retailing Tobacco, Cheroots and all preparations of Tobacco are required to take out licenses which are obtainable on application to the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Prince's Dock.

The charge for each license is one rupee per annum or for any part of a year.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 4th December, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay from the 1st January to 31st July, 1885, will be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their tenders the minimum number of pounds (each of 10 tolas of 180 grains) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license, and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay Custom House, 4th December, 1884.

IMPERIAL ICE COMPANY.

CHEAP ICE, CHEAP ICE.

THE above Company have commenced to produce Ice of Filtered Vehar Water at their Factory, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital, and Ice can now be obtained at the rate of

3 pice per lb. retail.
2 annas per 3 lbs. wholesale at the following places :—
CHIEF DEPOT Factory, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital.
FYDHOWNEE, near the Fire Brigade Station.
DHOBIE TALAO, opposite Dr. Lisboa's Dispensary.
FORT, near the Gunbhawa well.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRIGHTON—ENGLAND.
36, Montpelier Crescent.

THE MISSES READ receive the daughters of Gentlemen to BOARD and EDUCATE. Very healthy situation. All the comforts and care of Home Life. Reference kindly permitted to

MAJOR MORRIS,
22nd Regt. N. I., Satara.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,
With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.
TERMS MODERATE.
The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 10. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps...Rs. 250
Do. 40 do. ,, 700
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each. ,, 1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. ,, 1,300
Do. 20 do. 500 do. ,, 2,600

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW tension currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Manager and General Agent.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIAL.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.	ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.	ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.	PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.	STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.	CURVES, SET SQUARES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.	DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.	DUMPY LEVELS.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.	OPTICAL SQUARES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.	CROSS STAFF-HEADS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.	METALLIC TAPES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.	LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & CO. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in CAKES, PANS, and TUBES.	OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.	COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.	PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.	SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.	VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whisky that is sold here We offer good Cognac at Rs. 24 per dozen, net cash, duty-paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers ; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

Numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

Rs. 5 per day, including Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

OWING to a Dissolution of Partnership, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions to submit FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1884, on the premises, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the well-known and old established Engineering Foundry and Metal Business known as the

CARNAC IRON WORKS, CARNAC-BUNDER, BOMBAY,

Together with the Goodwill, Leases of the business premises, Buildings, Sheds, Machinery, Plants, Tools, Stock-in-Trade and Effects.

THE WHOLE WILL BE SOLD IN ONE LOT AS A GOING CONCERN.

Possession will be given on 1st January, 1885.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had of Mr. WINTER, Solicitor, Meadow-street, Fort Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay ; and on the Premises.

The Property may be viewed by permission to be obtained of Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

CHAMPAGNE AND CHAMPAGNE.

WHY PAY for BRANDS when equally good Wine can be had at considerable less cost. This is becoming everyday more patent to consumers all over the world. With the present abundant grape harvest equalling the famous vintage of 1874, Values have fallen, and we are now able to offer a really first-class selection of 1880 CHAMPAGNE. Ex. s.s. "Peshawar" as under :—

1880's "Œil de Perdrix" qts. per dozen	Rs. 45.	Pints	Rs. 47	per dozen.
1880's Epernay 1st quality	,,	,,	50.	,,	,,	52	,,
1880's Cuvée Reservée	,,	,,	58.	,,	,,	60	,,

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO., BOMBAY.

CHILDREN'S JERSEY SUITS & COSTUMES

Special 'Xmas Parcel New Goods.

Rs. 9 to Rs. 16.

SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT—2 annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

WHISKEY, WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow, and soft spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
SEASON 1884 & 1885.
RECEPTION
OF
THE EARL & COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN.

GLOVES ! GLOVES !! GLOVES !!!

	Rs. a.		Rs. a
Ladies' 4 buttons Kid Gloves, dark colours, stitched Backs	per pair 3 15	Ladies' Suède Gloves in all colours, 6 buttons	per pair 2 8
Ladies' 6 buttons do. do.	,, 4 8	Ladies' do. do. 8 buttons	per pair 3 15
Ladies' Black Kid Gloves, 6 buttons	,, 4 8	Ladies' do. do. 10 buttons	per pair 4 4
Ladies' Long Jersey Kid Gloves in Fawns and Greys	per pair 3 15	Gent's Coloured Kid Gloves, stitched Backs, 2 buttons	per pair 2 15
Ladies' Evening Kid Gloves in all colours, 4 buttons, Rs. 3-8, 8 buttons	,, 4 12	Gent's White and Lavender Kid Gloves, 2 buttons	per pair 2 15
		Gent's do. do. 1 button	per pair 1 15

FLOWERS ! FLOWERS !! FLOWERS !!!

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FLOWERS, LEAVES OF ALL KINDS.
FLOWERS FOR THE HAIR,
FLOWERS FOR WREATHS,
DRESS FLOWERS,
FLOWERS FOR EVERY POSSIBLE OCCASION.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

ALEX. FERGUSON AND COMPANY,
DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America, Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P., at Rs. 9 per gallon, cask included, and in cases of one dozen at Rs. 20 nett.

We guarantee each bottle to contain t *sixth* part of a *gallon* and each case contains *two gallons.*

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
SALE, HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

PIANOFORTES

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 850.
(This Instrument was awarded a MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the Calcutta Exhibition.)

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Ebonized. Rs. 900.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 1,750.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNES SQUARE PIANOFORTE WITH ALL METAL WORK ELECTRO-PLATED, OVERSTRUNG.
Rs. 750.

R. LIPP & SONS' GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Solid American Walnut, (7 octaves) Rs. 650.
Do. do. (6¾ octaves) Rs. 550.
Do. do. (7¼ octaves) Rs. 900.

THE "BUNGALOW" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Solid Wood, Rs. 450.
(Compass six octaves.)

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold. Rs. 650 and 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE
Cash Rs. 500 and 650.

THE BIJOU COTTAGE PIANO,
Compass 5 Octaves. Solid Walnut, Rs. 300.
N. B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are WARRANTED to stand the Indian Climate.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Pianos for HIRE in POONA and the districts at Reduced Rates.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

A COMPLETE MEDICINE CHEST.
TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.

DR. JAYNE'S
HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.
THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT
Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE
Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE-WORM
Destroys this troublesome animal.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM
Is a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE
Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre, Bronchocele, enlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE
Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT OR COUNTRY-I[illegible]ANT
Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sour Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in the Bones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c[illegible], Pains and Soreness in the

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS
Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and Kidneys Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the Hair.

The above preparations are sold everywhere. Order them from your Chemists or Druggists.
For further particulars, Testimonials, &c., see Dr. JAYNE'S Medical Almanac and Guide to Health distributed free.
☞ Sole wholesale Agents, Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Medows-street, Fort, Bombay.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY,
Engravers, Die Sinkers, Relief Stampers, Copper-Plate Printers.
DIE SINKING.

	Rs. a.
MONOGRAM DIES, 2 letters engraved, from	7 0
DITTO 3 or 4 letters, from	8 0
CREST DIES engraved, from	9 0
CREST AND MOTTO DIES engraved, from	10 0

REGIMENTAL DIES.
Any Regimental Die not in stock will be engraved free of charge on receipt of stamping order for value Rs. 20, the die being the property of this Company.

RELIEF STAMPING.

Stamping 5 quires note paper and 100 envelopes from die, in plain relief	1 0
Ditto ditto ditto in any colour	2 8
Ditto ditto in gold, silver or bronze	5 0

COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING.

Gentleman's Card Plate engraved, 1 line	1 8
Lady's ditto ditto ditto	2 0
Engraving per line extra	1 0
Gentleman's or Lady's Card Plates engraved in old English style, extra	1
Invitation Card Plates engraved, from	5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VACANCY for PUPIL ASSISTANT. No salary. T. H. STEPHENS, Dentist, 19, Rampart row.

FRESH supply of AITKEN'S PALE ALE in quarts has just received.
BELL, BRANDENBERG & Co.,
Sole Agents.
For retail apply to
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE.
Opposite Crawford Market.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW in Grant-road, opposite to the station, west side. Rent only Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the very desirable BUNGALOW on Pedder-road, known as the "Mahableshwar," for rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, top floor of a HOUSE in Fort, open to the breeze, and well adapted for a residence. Rent, only Rs. 110. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Lieut-Colonel E. G. Hastings, C. B., Sessional Judge, Peshawur, should communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after with which no claims will be attended to.
M. W. GOSSET, Lieut-Colonel.
President Committee of Adjustment.
Peshawur, 6th December.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION.—MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers, for their durability, elegance, and cheapness. Any roof covered with these tiles is cool and waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their excellence is unimpeachable.
Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any seaport town, at favourable rate for freight, &c.
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
32, Meadows-street, Fort; Depôt, Powder Bunder Mazagon.

COMMISSARIAT.
SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 20th December, 1884, up to 11-30 a. m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper General for the supply of Tonnage on Country Craft to Persian Gulf, Aden, and Karachi, for 2 years from the date of acceptance of Tenders under Sanction No. 2.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above office.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. C. D. AGUIAR, for Colonel,
Acting Commissary General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 4th Nov., 1884.

NOTICE.
MRS. TAYLOR begs respectfully to intimate to the PUBLIC that she has received possession of the old and favourite Dâk Bungalow in Rajapart-row, Fort, known as "TAYLOR'S HOTEL," and she embraces this opportunity to tender her most cordial thanks to those numerous gentlemen who have so kindly accorded her that large measure of support, which she hopes may be continued to her in future.
The Hotel will be conducted by Taylor personally, and those honouring her with their patronage may rest assured that it will be her constant care to secure for them all the comforts of a first-class Hotel at moderate charges.
A. TAYLOR,
Proprietress, Taylor's Hotel, Fort.
Bombay, 1884.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. ARABIA has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.
CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 8th December, 1884.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed the following days for the purpose of balloting for the election of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1885 :—
MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 15th and 16th instant. For the election of Chairman.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 17th and 18th instant. For the election of Deputy Chairman.
The ballot-box will be open at the office of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of these days.
By order of the Committee,
F. FORBES ADAM,
Chairman.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, December 8, 1884.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given to SHAREHOLDERS that the sixth and last call of Rs. 200 per share is made PAYABLE at the National Bank of India, Limited, on THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1885, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged (under article 29) of the Articles of Association) on the unpaid amount of this call.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ખખમીદાસ ખીમજી, મનજ, અને કંપની,
(ઈ. સ.) LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
No. 6, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, 6th December, 1884.

JUST RECEIVED,
Another Supply of
FOOT'S CELEBRATED LINEN-MARKING PENCILS.
Price, Re. 1 each.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS, ANNUALS AND ALMANACS FOR 1885.

Bow Bells Almanac	Rs. 0	6
Diprose's Annual	0	10
Hood's Comic Annual	0	10
Little Folks Annual	0	6
Cassell's Illustrated Almanac	0	6
The Illustrated London Almanac	0	10
Kate Greenaway's Almanac ..... 10 as. and	1	0
Nautical Almanac	0	12
Raphael's Almanac	0	8
Zadkiel's Almanac	0	8
" Astronomical Ephemeries	0	12
Sunday Magazine, 'Xmas Number	0	6
Young Ladies' Journal, 'Xmas Number	1	8

Orders Received for Graphic 'Xmas Number expected shortly.

COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA

BALMATHA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.
MR. J. NEUBERG, who had been the Agent for the above Establishment, having retired from the Agency since July last, we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in his place, and that Mr. Neuberg has now no goods for sale from the "Basel Mission." Intending Purchasers of "Mission" Cloths are requested to communicate with us.

Damask Table Cloth 54 ft. by 54 ft.	.....	Rs.	3	4
Do. do.	54 by 74	.....	4	6
Do. do.	6 by 8	.....	5	6
Do. do.	64 by 8	.....	6	0
Do. do.	7 by 7	.....	5	8
Do. do.	7 by 8	.....	7	0
Do. do.	74 by 74	.....	6	4

Shikar Cloth from 12½ to 15 annas per yard, width 27 inches, length 28 yards.
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Bombay, Oct. 27, 1884.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.
PRINCIPAL risks on Merchandise, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

O. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
he descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta

ROOFING TILES of different patterns including INDIAN or MANGALORE, IMPROVED FRENCH, &c., also RIDGING, FLOORING, GARDEN EDGINGS, of high finish and best manufacture by the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are always in Stock at their Steam Factory at Worlee, and can be had at moderate prices. Periodical contracts entered into with Railway Companies, Municipalities, and Executive Departments in and out of Town at fixed rates. Contracts for Tiling Roofs completed undertaken. Up-country orders promptly executed. For samples and other particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, at the Factory, Worlee, or to
MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.			
Do. F	do.	do.	
Do. FF	do.	do.	
Do. FFF	do.	do.	
Do. FO	do.	do.	
lbs. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per	dcz. bl.
Do. FF	do.	do.	
Do. FFF	do.	do.	
lb. tins	do.	do.	
Do. FF	do.	do.	
Do. FFF	do.	do.	
Do. A Wi American	do.	do.	
Do. U S Rifle	do.	do.	
Do. No. 6 Canister	do.	per case.	

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE
Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wolfe's Health Renewer." mægista.
Cowasjee, Madon & Co., Bombay Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are light running, noiseless, perfect, easy-going, durable, strong, and swift. They are above all competitors; perfect in every particular, have more improvements than all others combined.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

DAILY BAZAAR at moderate prices by R. B. SON & Co., Crawford Market. Trial solicited. General Bazaar Purveying Department, No. 2, Crawford Market.

PORTRAITS of their Excellencies the Right Hon the Earl and Countess of Dufferin. Carte, Cabinet, and Panel size can be had at BOURNE & SHEPHERD'S.

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES and HORSES for monthly hire in Bombay or Poona. For terms, &c., apply to FRAMJEE ARDASEER, Mail Contractor, Bund-road, Poona.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes, Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

ROSES and FLOWERS from the Poona Nursery every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at the General Provision Stores.—W. J. ESSAI.

ALBUMS, PHOTOGRAMES, writing-cases, fancy glass-ware, a choice assortment just to hand. STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

PERAMBULATORS, single and double, with Patent Bycicle Wheels, all latest new designs. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

THE KITCHEN COMPANION, 8 useful Tools on neat Wooden Shelf. Rs. 6-8 each. BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, one BUNGALOW with a stable at Carnac-bunder. For terms and particulars apply to Manager, ACBAR M. & P. Company, Limited.

LADIES' CREAM & WHITE KID GLOVES, 8 buttons, Gentlemen's white kid gloves, 2 buttons, Jouvin's best.—Mrs. COUNSELL, Hornby-row, Fort.

WANTED, an Apothecary and two Hospital Assistants. Apply to the Surgeon W. P. Railway, Marmagao, Goa, stating age, qualifications, references, &c. Apothecary's salary, Rs. 60 to 75, and Hospital Assistants, Rs. 45 to 60.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

WAVERLEY HOTEL.—Conduct in Bombay. European management. Three rooms to let. Terms moderate.

POONA-MADE TONGA in capital order, price Rs. 220. A grey pony, Rs. 50. Apply to H. P. JACOB, Nasik.

WANTED a thorough Mechanic with second or the third-class Engineer's certificate; must be a handy man, with testimoniais of service. Apply "B. & C.," care of this office.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES, just received from London and Paris. English make, cash, Rs. 11-8; credit, Rs. 12-8. French make, cash, Rs. 13-12 credit, Rs. 13.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

JUST RECEIVED by last mail good fresh French Kid Gloves, 2 Buttons, at Rs. 2-4 per pair, cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-street.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

INDIAN JEWELLERY, Indian Curiosities. Prices lower than elsewhere.—KANNY & Co. Watch-makers and Jewellers, 9, Meadow-street. Bombay.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 1" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

CIDER.—GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. Qts. Rs. 5-3; pints Rs. 3-3.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

PRINTED FLOORCLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

FAREWELL Music by C. Llawdcam, words by Lord Byron. Compass D. to F. NEW SONG just published. Price, Re. 1-8 or post free Rs. 1-10.—S. ROSE Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee. 22 and 23 Apollo-street.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, &c, dressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c.,—PEARSE.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act. The Opium Act. The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Ports Act, The Native Passenger Ship's Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price, Rs. 5, Interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazett* Office.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS CARDS in Bombay are at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street. Personally selected in London by J. PEARSE.

COMMISSARIAT.
SEALED TENDERS will be received on 2nd December next up to 11-30 a. m., at the offices of the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, and of the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and up to noon at the respective Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, for contracts as specified for 1885-86 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Commissariat Storekeeper Genl., Bombay	Oil Kerosine (Contract), Sweet and oil Cocoanut (General Contract.)	Under Schedule No. 23. Under Schedule No. 24b.
Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Umballah, Neemuch, Karachi, Hyderabad, Deesa, Belgaum, Ahmedabad	Oils of Sorts and oil Kerosine.	Under Schedule No. 24.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
J. C. D. AGUIAR, for Colonel,
Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 28th October, 1884

COMMISSARIAT.
SEALED TENDERS and verbal offers will be received in December next up to 11-30 a.m., at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office and the Executive Commissariat Offices, Bombay, and up to noon, at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay	Spirit of wine rectified, McDougall's Disinfecting Powder or Calverts Bowder	Under Schedule No. 41. Do. No. 41.	Tenders to be opened on 15th Dec. 1884. Do. 15th Do.

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Bombay & Deolalee, Sattara, Poona for Purandhar, Deesa for Abu, Mhow for Indore, Ajmegarh & Mhow Nassirabad for Targarh, Belgaum and Kolhapoor	Beef, mutton, butter, milk, chickens, eggs, &c. Miscellaneous articles, country medicines, Rosin per iron, and tin ware and hired carriage, &c. Shoeing Cattle Tinning cooking utensils.	Under Schedule No. 1. Do. No. 2 Do. No. 3 Do. No. 4 Do.	Tenders to be received on 15th Dec. 1884. Do. 15 do. Do. 17 do. Do. 17 do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.
The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contract.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 17th Nov., 1884.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."
QUICK, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases.
Druggists, Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., as follows :—
Just unpacked, a consignment of choice assortment of K. O. hanging, wall and table lamps, fitted with duplex burners, which are far superior in every respect than ordinary lamps generally imported in market.
To close an account.
Remington & Co.'s hand and treadle sewing machines.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 81 of 1884.
S. SAZBA.....Plaintiff.
versus.
N. SAZBA .....Defendant.
Under instructions from the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, the sale to commence at 1 p.m., as follows :—
On account and at the risk of Noormohomed Hajee Casum—
16 bales of water bleached cotton yarn No. 20, 30, 40, and 50.
On account of the concerned—
49 reams of foolscap papers.
On account of Bhikchoo Sazba and Co.
7 cases lithographic stones.
40 tins printing ink, 2 casks antimoney.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 9th December, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.
SALE OF 1,188 BAGS LINSEED AND WHEAT.
Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Messrs. Khatow Veerjee and Heerjee Devcura, trading under the name and firm of Khatow Veerjee, insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, 1884, at 2 p.m., at No. 60, Warehouse (of Mr. Gokuldas Kuilidasjee), opposite the Carnac-bunder Station, Mandvie, the following :
1,124 bags linseed.
361 " wheat
Will be sold into small convenient lots to suit buyers.

SALE OF VALUABE LANDED PROPERTY.
It is hereby notified that the undersigned will put up for sale in the private mode at 4-30 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of December instant by order of the executrix of the mortgagee the late Hajee Sumar Hajee Karim and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Zulekhabai, widow of Hajee Ali Sheriff, Khatijabai widow of Numan Ismail Sheriff, Hajrabai wife of Abba Dada and Jumnabai wife of Hajee Ahmadkasam, the following property, viz :—
All that piece of fazendari land with the dwelling house and premises built thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the west side of Bibi Jan Row, in the subdistrict of Mandvi containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Bibi Jan Row, on the north by the house of Hurbai, wife of Hassam Kolawalla and on the south by the house of Mahomed Adamjee and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 74 and together with the appurtenances is in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Sharurao Balkrishna Jahagirdar, Solicitor, for the aforesaid executrixes at his office No. 12, Forbes-street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF MOST VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at Mahomed Hossain Kambeker Street (near Mandvie).
On MONDAY, the 22nd December, 1884, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Hajee Abdul Vyad Usman and Hajee Ebrahim Usman, carrying on business in Bombay, Calcutta, Muscat, and Bussorah, and at Mauritius, under the name and title of Usman Vyadina a general merchants, insolvents, the following :—
All that right, title and interest of the said insolvents in a piece of land with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Mahomed Hossain Kambeker-street, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 52, and admeasuring in length 70 feet or thereabouts, and in breadth 48 feet or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the public road, on the north by the house lately belonging to Memon Usman Vayadina, and now occupied by Allana Vayadina and Esmail Allana, and on the south by the house of Hajee Gool Mahomed Zackeria.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-street, Fort.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 9th December, 1884.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1882.....£300,690
" 1882.....£944,2
LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium to pay.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST Bonus declared 1879 per cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159
GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1857	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 14 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBECKE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	3,750,0 (

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents,

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE UNIQUE AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1883 :
1,670 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 53,72,450.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 DUNER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by Two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wives or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Or any of the Agents in India.

ROBERTS & CO.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, COCANADA.
ESTABLISHED 1855.
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.—Silver Medal and First Class Certificate—Highest Award. Boston Foreign Exhibition, 1883.—Medal and Diploma—the only award in India. Amsterdam International Exhibition, 1883.—Bronze Medal—Highest Award in India. Vienna International Exhibition, 1873.—Diploma of Honour. Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, 1881.—Silver Medal. Melbourne International Exhibition, 1881.—Two Diplomas for Cigars and Tobacco. Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, 1882.—Silver Medal. Madras Central Agricultural Exhibition, 1883.—Bronze Medal. Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, 1884.—Silver Medal.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS,
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....63,200,000
RESERVE FUND 4800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT COUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest :—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£210,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

CELEBRATED
LOCHDHU and V. O. S., very old SHAMROCK WHISKY as supplied to the leading Clubs in the United Kingdom, can now be had from our
SOLE AGENT—JOHN M. HEYN,
25, APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.
These well-known blends stand second to none in regard to quality, and have obtained five Gold Medals for excellence, one of which was awarded at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1884.

KIRKER, GREER & CO., Limited,
DISTILLERS,
BELFAST AND GLASGOW.
THE following consignment is just landed from the s.s. "Nubia," shipped by the celebrated firm, Messrs. WHEELER & Co., of Belfast :—

Guinness Stout, Quarts	per dozen Rs.	5	6
Do. Pints	"	3	7
Bass' Ale Quarts	"	5	6
Do. Pints	"	3	7
Ginger Ale	"	2	8
Champagne Cider	"	5	0
Phosphozone	"	10	0
Raspberry Vinegar Cordial	"	11	0
Cinnamon Cordial	"	11	0
Lime Juice Syrup	"	11	0
Lager-Beer, reputed, Quarts	"	4	12
Do. Pints	"	3	10

All in splendid condition. Apply at Godown No. 12, Homejee-street, Elphinstone Circle, next door to Rubattino Company's Godown, for not less than one Case of any of the above.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—
CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Champagne	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Pro-		
prietor White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	" 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	" 33 0	" ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 48 0	" ...
Dry Elite	" 48 0	" 50 0
First Quality Dry	" 40 0	" 42 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldiack, extra	" 42 0	" 44 0

MOSELLE.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.
Josephshoefer (still) ..... Rs. 24 0 Rs. ...

From G. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer	"

ARRIVAL OF THE P. AND O. MAILS OF THE 21ST NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Tasmania, Captain C. G. Perrins, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with the mails of the 21st November. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM GRAVESEND.

His Excellency the Earl and Countess of Dufferin	Mr and Mrs Torney, infant, and 2 children
Lady Helen Blackwood	Mrs Truman
Miss Thynne	Mr P E Ellison
Mr R Wallace	Col Boyd
Mr McFerran	Major A T M Lang
Major Cooper	Mr J C White
Mr Balfour	Mr Bailey
Mr Newell	Mr Justice Field
Lady Wedderburn & infant	Two Misses Field
Mr Greenwell	Mr F Ledger
Lt-Col J M Galloway	Mr and Miss R A Willis
Surgn-Major Beaufort	Mr J H F Forsyth
Mrs Beaufort and child	Mr D S Kemp
Col S Miller	Miss Holland
Mr Burton	Mr T O Sherman
Miss Campion	Mr Dyce Nicol
Mr and Mrs Best	Mr MacMillan
Miss Best	Mrs Brooking
Mr D McNab	Mr G Gregory
Mr and Mrs Crawley Bouvey	Mr and Mrs Wilson
Major Hissett	Miss Beattie
Mr J W Dunbar	Major Hissett
Mrs and Miss Dunbar	Mr R G Orr
Miss Maxwell	Miss C Riddell
Revd Robt Boyd	Miss B Teil
Miss Moore	Mrs Fuller
Mrs Mary Taylor	Mr Champion
Miss Forrest	Mr T S Anderson
Miss Shaw	Mr W Renwick
Miss Van Bidustein	Mrs Talbot
Mrs J E Hilton and infant	Miss Talbot
Mr T Booth	Dr and Mrs Leitner
Mr J Lewis	Mr and Mrs Moore
Mr and Mrs Adkin	Mr Jas Watson
Mrs W Jukes	Mr Arathoon
Miss Slenter	Mr D S Watson
Mr and Mrs J W Grant and infant	Col Wilson
	Mr King
	Mr White

FROM SUEZ.

Lord H Russell	Mr and Mrs Agelasto

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 15TH TO 21ST NOV. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and Princess Beatrice left Balmoral on Wednesday afternoon, and arrived at Windsor Castle yesterday morning.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers except Earl Spencer were present. Councils were also held on Wednesday and yesterday at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Earl Granville stated that, in order to meet as far as possible the objections of the Opposition, the Government were willing, on the understanding that the Franchise Bill should be passed in the autumn session, to submit a draft Bill for redistribution for friendly communication, and would undertake to move the second reading of that Bill simultaneously with the passing of the Franchise Bill through committee in that House, and to proceed with it with all despatch. Lord Salisbury deferred his opinion as to the proposition. The Duke of Argyll called attention to outrages committed in Macedonia by the Turkish authorities; but Lord Granville said the reports had not been confirmed On Tuesday, on the motion for the second reading of the Franchise Bill, Lord Salisbury said that the statement of the Government on Monday, having since been supplemented by further explanations privately given, he was prepared to support the second reading of the Bill. The Bill was then read a second time. Last night Lord Northbrook having contradicted published statements respecting his report, Lord salisbury asked when the report would be presented to Parliament, to which Lord Granville replied that the report being confidential he could not say whether it would be laid before Parliament. The Committee on the Franchise Bill was postponed until December 1.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Macfarlane called attention to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and moved a resolution in favour of providing remedies for the existing unsatisfactory condition of affairs. Mr. W. Fowler admitted the existence of evils, but held that the Government were bound to maintain order. They would, however, be willing to legislate on the subject, but trusted that the landlords would apply themselves to meet the contingencies of the case. A long debate ensued in the course of which several speakers attacked the general principle of the land laws, and, in the end, the motion was withdrawn. On Monday Mr. Gladstone made a statement similar to that made by Lord Granville in the other House. Sir S. Northcote postponed any statement of his opinion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then stated the mode in which he proposed to meet the additional expenditure for the Egyptian and Bechuanaland expeditions, which would by raising the income-tax from 8d. to 6d. in the pound. Resolutions proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to. The House did not meet on Tuesday. On Wednesday Captain Nolan moved the second reading of a Bill to give tenants of houses the same right to compensation for improvements as were conferred on occupiers of land by the Irish Land Act. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman opposed, and the Bill was rejected by 40 to 32. Last night the most important business consisted of questions relating to the Government concerning the Franchise Bill and to the closure of business, and the House rose early.

Lord Salisbury, on Wednesday, replying to the address, said that the Government had conceded as much as could be expected in relation to the Redistribution Bill.

The polling at Hackney on Wednesday for the seat vacant by the death of Mr. Fawcett resulted in the return of Professor Stuart, who defeated his Conservative opponent by some 6,000 votes.

The Earl of Durham has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Durham, in succession to the late Marquis of Londonderry.

The adjourned Conference on Imperial Federation was held on Tuesday, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, when Mr. Forster, M.P., Lords Brabourne, Rosebery, and Dunraven, Sir J. Macdonald, and other gentlemen spoke in approval of the object of the meeting.

General Sir George St. Patrick Lawrence, elder brother of the late Lord Lawrence and of Sir H. Lawrence, died on Sunday last, aged 79. The deaths are announced of the Hon. Arthur Romilly and of Sir John Majoribanks.

A Royal notification of the appointment of Commissioners for holding in London in 1886 an exhibition of products and manufactures of India and the colonies was published on Tuesday. The list of Commissioners is a lengthy one including the Royal Princes and gentlemen and gentlemen, British and native.

Captain Murray, R.N., was drowned on Friday, while fishing in the river Eden, near Carlisle.

The action for breach of promise of marriage brought by Miss Finney, known as an actress as Miss Fortescue, against Lord Garmoyle, eldest son of Earl Cairn, was settled yesterday, the defendant consenting to a verdict with £10,000 damages.

A young man, named Kirton, was sent for trial on Saturday by the Birmingham magistrate for sending a letter to a Gloucester tobacconist inviting him to print forged tickets of admission to the recent Aston-park meeting.

An elderly lady named Keyse, formerly a lady in waiting on the Queen, residing at Babbicombe, near Teignmouth, was found murdered on Friday in her bed room, and the house had been set on fire. A young man in her service has been arrested on suspicion.

OBITUARY.—Sir Joseph Napier, Bart.; Gen Sir George St. Patrick Lawrence, K.S.I., C. B.; Sir John Majoribanks; Hon. Arthur Romily; Lieut.-Gen. R. Richards; Surg.-Gen. J. Wilson; Admiral Jas. Burney.

A LETTER has been received by Lord Wolseley at Dongola from General Gordon at Khartoum, dated the 4th of November, in which he confirms the reports of the death of Colonel Stewart and Mr. Power. He also states that the town is able to hold out until the arrival of the British troops.

The reported occupation of Tamsui by the French is contradicted. The Chinese Government has made arrangements for vessels to run the blockade between the forts, and has engaged a number of Germans for war service.

It is reported that there is a great amount of sickness among the French troops in Tonquin, and that the Annamite authorities have beheaded 500 Chinese prisoners at Kep.

The European Conference on West African affairs was opened at Berlin on Saturday, under the Presidency of Prince Bismarck, who stated the objects of the Conference to be the free navigation of the river Congo and the Niger, and the regulation of future annexations. The British Minister, Sir E. Malet, read a minute claiming for England the control of the Niger. The Conference met again on Wednesday, when the representatives of the Powers declared their approval of freedom of Commerce on the Congo.

The Committee of the French Chamber on the Tonquin Credits has reported favourably, but there is a strong feeling expressed by a portion of the Paris Press that the value of Tonquin is inadequate to the sacrifices which its occupation entails upon France.

The German Parliament was opened yesterday by the Emperor in person.

The results of the elections to the German Parliament are now known, with the exception of three places. The socialist strength in the Chamber has been increased from nine to 24 members.

The official counting of the votes in New York State has been completed, and shows a majority of 1,105 for Mr. Cleveland, thus insuring his election to the Presidency. The excitement caused by the election has generally subsided. In the Southern States, however, there is great agitation among the negroes, who apprehend the reinstitution of slavery.

The Cape Premier, Mr. Upington, has been favourably received in Stellaland, where there is a general desire for annexation to the Cape Colony.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

NEWS FROM GORDON.

A LETTER from General Gordon to Lord Wolseley, bearing a date so recent as the 4th ult., was received at Debbeh on the 14th ult. All that was made known of its contents is that it confirms the report that Colonel Stewart, Mr. Power, and Mr. Herbin were on board the Abbas when she was wrecked, and whose crew were massacred; announces that sufficient provisions for five months have been collected at Khartoum, which General Gordon hopes will be able to hold out till the arrival of British troops; and that considerable space is devoted to "very homely language as to the policy of the British Government and the military arrangements, in the style which is now becoming familiar to us." Another message has been received from General Gordon; the Mudir of Dongola having sent a telegram to Cairo saying that he has received a message from General Gordon conferring upon him the high rank of Mushir, and also promoting several of his officials and employés a step in rank. The General states that several sums of money are to be expended on objects which he specifies. The messenger is to receive half the reward agreed upon for the safe delivery of the message from the Mudir. General Gordon having paid him the other half before he set out on his perilous journey. The Mudir telegraphs that the rest of the message is not important, the General saying only that he is well and is expecting the British troops. He exhorts the Mudir to hold out to the last, as he intends to do himself. Intelligence was received at Dongola on the 16th inst. that about twenty days previously the Mahdi's men returned in force to Omderman; that General Gordon sent two steamers to shell them; that the enemy returned the fire with Krupp guns, disabled a paddle wheel of one of the steamers, and compelled both to return to Khartoum.

The news of General Gordon's safety has much raised the spirits of the men of Lord Wolseley's expedition. They thought that all the toil they are undergoing might be useless, and the rumour that Khartoum had already fallen, were disheartening; but now that they are assured that the General is still safe, and has provisions which will last him until they arrive to his rescue, every man is working with even greater zeal and energy. Great efforts are being made to hasten forward supplies for the expedition, and a large number of troops are now on their way to the front; but the progress they are making is slow, the work of getting the boats over the cataracts being particularly arduous. The camel corps are to march to Dongola. Lord Wolseley has been there for some time; but last week he returned to Wady Halfa, where he arrived after a rapid journey on Sunday (Nov. 16). He returned on Monday to Dongola.

What is said to be authentic news has been received at Suakim that 3,000 camels returning from Kassala, laden with grain for Osman Digma, were waylaid by Ali Bakhite chief of the Hadendamers, and taken. Osman Digma had expended much money and valuables in buying this grain. On Sunday night the Arabs fired at 1,000 yards range upon the engineers' camp and the ships at Suakim. The Dolphin returned fire, and the rebels retired. Osman Digma has told off a force for carrying off the railway plant and destroying the line.

Mahmoud Pasha, the head of the Sanitary Board at Cairo, against whom Dr. Sandwith recently preferred serious charges, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. The sanitary system is to be entirely reorganized, and will be under a non-medical administrative chief, Nashat Pasha, who has been nominated for the post. Dr. Sandwith will retain his present position, and receive the title of Dr.-in-Chief. This conclusion of a struggle which has been long and hotly contested is regarded as a great success of the English party, as Mahmoud has been very strongly supported not only by the old Court party, but by the French.

The Mudir of Dongola has telegraphed to Cairo that he has had a conversation with the messenger who brought a down to Debbeh the last letter from General Gordon. He says that Khartoum was illuminated when the news arrived there of the coming of the British expedition. Every one in the city reveres General Gordon, and every order is obeyed with implicit faith and confidence in him. Thirty-one boat-loads of grain arrived at Khartoum while the messengers was in the town; it sold at the rate of thirty francs a bushel. Telegraphing from Dal, the special correspondent of the *Standard* says :—Twelve of the whale-boats, containing 108 officers and men of the Staffordshire Regiment, arrived at the foot of the cataract. They left Tamai on Monday morning at eight o'clock, and Akaska on Tuesday at two. The progress of the regiment has hitherto been very slow; but this was caused partly by the fact that it has come up a wing at a time, consequently any delay on the part of one wing delays the other. In future they will push forward to Dongola in companies independent of each other, and not only will the delay be less from the smaller number passing up at a time; but the emulation excited among the different companies will add the progress of all.

THE BECHUANA DIFFICULTY.

MR. UPINGTON, the Premier, and Mr. Gordon Sprigg, Treasurer-General of the Cape Ministry, have arrived in Bechuanaland with the object of effecting a peaceable settlement of existing difficulties. They have had an interview with Mankoroane, at which the latter said that both he and Montsioa had been duped, and that he placed no confidence in anybody but Sir Charles Warren. The Durban correspondent of the *Times* says :—The favourable reception accorded to Mr. Upington in Stellaland shows that public feeling there leans towards an annexation of the country to the Cape Colony. The Premier has expressed his sympathy with that policy. A memorial is being signed praying for the reinstatement of Mr. Mackenzie. The Transvaal Volksraad has passed a bill empowering the Government to supply friendly natives with arms and ammunition.

Two ships have sailed for Natal with reinforcements for the Bechuanaland expedition, and the authorities intend next year to prepare for the despatch of 500 volunteers who are being raised in London to form Sir Charles Warren's irregular cavalry. Applications for enrolment in this corps have been very numerous. It is believed that if the number required had been five thousand instead of five hundred, they could readily have been obtained.

A parliamentary paper was issued on Nov. 17, giving the commission and instructions to Major-General Sir Charles Warren as Special Commissioner to Bechuanaland. It opens with the formal commission under the royal sign-manual appointing Sir Charles, and requiring him by all proper means to invite and obtain the co-operation of the Governments of the Orange Free State and South African Republics "towards the preservation of peace and safety in Bechuanaland, and the general welfare and advancement of its territory and peoples." It empowers him "to take all such measures and do all such things in relation to the native tribes in Bechuanaland as are lawful and appear to you to be advisable for maintaining that territory in peace and safety, and for promoting the peace, order, and good government of the British subjects, and for preserving friendly relations with them." The instructions of the Colonial Office to Sir Charles Warren are as follows :—

Downing-street, November 10.

SIR,—I am directed by the Earl of Derby to inform you that you have been selected by her Majesty's Government for the appointment of Special Commissioner in Bechuanaland. 2. The general object of your mission is, as stated in the memorandum submitted by you to the Secretary of State for War, to remove the filibusters from Bechuanaland, to restore order in the territory, to reinstate the natives on their lands, to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent further depredation, and finally to hold the country until its further destination is known. You have also correctly defined the outlines of the policy to be adhered to, and your own duties as Special Commissioner. 3. You will as Special Commissioner be under the directions of Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, and of Her Majesty's Commissioner in South Africa, who will, however, be requested to leave you a very large discretion as regards all local matters. I approve of your proposal to communicate as soon as possible with the Presidents of the Orange Free State and with residents in the colony and elsewhere. 4. In regard to all operations in the field and the organization of the mounted volunteer force, you will receive your instructions from the Secretary of State for War, to whom you will be commanding in South Africa, and will not be accountable to the Colonial Government or to the High Commissioner. Should you require assistance in the discharge of your civil and political duties which cannot be rendered by the military officers on your staff, you should apply to the High Commissioner to sanction any necessary payments from the fund at his disposal for the purposes of the Bechuanaland expedition. 5. The Act will of course clearly understand that her Majesty's Government have agreed that the Cape Ministers shall in the first instance endeavour to effect a peaceful settlement of the difficulties in Montsioa's country and that active military operations shall not be commenced until a reasonable time has elapsed. It is not possible to judge how much time may be so occupied; but in a recent telegram, of the 31st ult., Sir H. Robinson has indicated that six weeks might be required. Her Majesty's Government sincerely trust that the Cape Government may be able to propose such a settlement as can be honorably accepted; but it is obvious that, in the unfortunate event of their failing to do so, no time should be lost in removing from the protectorate those who have violated its independence and seized the lands of the protected chiefs. 6. The Cape Government have stated that (if their mission be successful) they think they would be in a position to submit to the Colonial Parliament as soon as it meets a scheme for the government of the country pending its annexation to the colony. Should their expectation be fulfilled it will become a question for the consideration of Sir H. Robinson, after consultation with you whether you should continue in charge of the protectorate until the necessary measures for taking it over have been adopted by the Cape Parliament. If, on the other hand, the annexation of the territory to the colony should for the present prove impracticable, it will be necessary to maintain within it a sufficient armed police force, and if it is necessary to increase the Force now in Bechuanaland, suitable men for this purpose will doubtless be procurable from among the mounted volunteers whom you are about to enrol. 7. Your full knowledge of the affairs of Bechuanaland renders it unnecessary to give your detailed explanations respecting the circumstances and the persons with whom you will have to deal; and Lord Derby only desires to add, in conclusion, that he will always be glad to receive and will attach much value to any recommendations or observations with which you may favour him from time to time on questions of policy and civil administration.—I am, etc.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

SIR C. WARREN, K.C.M.G.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

MR. FORSTER presided on Tuesday, Nov. 18, at a numerously and influentially attended meeting, comprising members of both Houses of Parliament, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, to receive a report of the provisional committee appointed in July, and to take steps for the formation of a permanent society for the promotion of imperial federation. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated that the committee, in their report, recommended the formation of "The Imperial Federation League," whose object would be to secure the permanent unity of the empire; that no scheme of federation should interfere with the existing rights of local parties as regarded local affairs; and that any scheme of federation should combine upon an equitable basis the resources of the empire for the maintenance of common interests, and adequately provide for an organized defence of common rights.

Lord Normanby moved the adoption of the report. Sir Henry Holland seconded the motion. Mr. E. Stanhope, Lord Brabourne, Sir James Youl, Lord Dunraven, and others having spoken,

The chairman stated that no scheme of federation should interfere with the rights of local Parliaments in respect of local affairs. Any imperial federation scheme should rest upon an equitable basis the empire's resources to maintain common interests and provide for an organized defence of common rights. The formation of a league as they proposed would have a great effect in substantial action. There was no denying that there were disintegrating influences at work; there were differences between the relations of the colonies and the mother-country; and they did require that the British subjects both at home and in the colonies should be very anxious to preserve the unity, and be ready to prevent difficulties arising if possible, and if they arose to remove or diminish their effect as much as possible. No one doubted the difficulties they would have to meet in forming a lasting federation; but that was no reason why they should not determine to overcome them. They must ascertain the feeling of the leading men in the colonies. The time had not come when there should be federal councils as suggested. The proposed league should not go into any question of interference with colonial tariffs. No good would be done by such an action. If separation took place the duties would be higher than at present. Not only would the mother-country benefit by the federation, but so also would the colonies; and one of the many advantages of being connected in common citizenship was that the mother-country could lend money at an easier rate than any Power in the world. Then there were great facilities in respect of emigration. Besides those and other practical advantages of friendly relations, there was the sentimental feeling of being proud to belong to the greatest empire the world had ever known. They should guard against the possible tendencies towards separation, and there might be some danger in the probability of being dragged into disputes; but he believed that the advantage of the mutual help and alliance was far greater than the danger. It should not be forgotten that there was some danger to Australia; for the nations of Europe were finding out what it was for England to have large possessions in different regions of the world, and they were endeavouring to have their share of such possessions. The possibility of Australia having a dangerous neighbour would render it desirable to obtain assistance from the mother-country. Mr. Murray Smith (Agent-General of Victoria) stated that he was instructed by his Government to express cordial sympathy with the movement.

Lord Rosebery said that the meeting represented the national impulse of the mother-country, but the impulse of the colonies was needed. As a practical matter it would be desirable to invite the representatives by All Bakine chief of the English of the league in their respective colonies so that they might reach those parts of the empire and that they might feel that they were not being dictated to, and to try and raise in the colonies a responsive echo to the voice of the mother-country. The relations of Great Britain with her colonies were mysterious in their need and pretended, on the contrary, most strongly to dread it. What they had in view was to put the mother-country on a level with them other advantages—modern guns—safety in steering—better subdivisions in compartments, etc. All this should cause us to keep in order double the armour-clads and other naval accessories of France. I cannot insist on it too often. Again, torpedo attack renders a double armoured fleet to the French urgently necessary. A bad look-out, fog, night, many accidents and mistakes could cause the loss through treachery of our armoured ships—to our ruin. Whereas to the French, such events would only be so many vessels less. She is of herself so safe in all ways on land.

THE COLERIDGE LIBEL CASE.

IN the Court of Queen's Bench on Nov. 21 before Mr. Justice Manisty and a special jury, the case of Adams v. Coleridge was heard.

The plaintiff appeared in person; and the Attorney-General, Sir Charles, Q.C., and Mr. J. P. M. Lewis were for the defendant; Mr. C. Russell, Q. C., and Synnott appeared for a third person not party to the suit.

Mr. Adams said that the case he had to lay before them was one for libel against himself by the Honorable Bernard Coleridge, contained in a letter written to Honourable Mildred Coleridge, and the damages were laid at £10,000. He thought that the jury would think that the plaintiff of that rule, and I hope he will not violate it. What he has now been stating is absolutely irrelevant.

The plaintiff bowed to the ruling of the learned judge, and said he would enter into no further reason why he had not thought it right to put his case in council's hands. The slanders contained in the letter in question had been borne by him patiently for twelve months before they were put on paper, and then he had only been able to trace them, sometimes to a Jesuit priest and sometimes to a woman. Now, at last he had brought them home to one who, at all events, has manhood enough to play the part of defendant in an action at law. At his desire, as plaintiff, his solicitor wrote to the defendant a letter dated January 16, 1884, to the following effect :—" Before proceeding with the action which Mr. Adams has brought against Mr. Bernard Coleridge, I think it right to say that Mr. Adams is in a position to satisfy any one how entirely without foundation are the imputations contained in Mr. Coleridge's letter, and that his only object in bringing the action is to vindicate his character, to put himself in a position to deny and remove the false imputations which have been placed upon him. In taking this step, however, I am requested to say that he has no desire whatever to annoy Mr. Coleridge; and if those imputations are removed his object will be accomplished, and the action may drop." That letter, too, was rejected with contempt. If, under such circumstances, he, as plaintiff, was not justified in appealing to the protection of the law, he was at a loss to imagine for what purpose the law was framed or to what good end that court existed. It was grievously to be regretted that a lady's name should have been dragged into such a matter as this, and for himself he might safely say that there was no woman living with regard to whom his feelings would be more sensitive on such a point than in regard to the lady whose name had been dragged forward in these proceedings, not by himself, as the plaintiff, but by the defendant. The present action had arisen out from his engagement to be married to Miss Coleridge, but out of no course taken by the defendant and his father in reference to that engagement. In his defence to this action, the defendant posed, as he had been posing in society for the last ten months, as the lonely and disinterested brother, defending his sister against the machinations of a mercenary adventurer—meaning him, the plaintiff. So far from having been actuated by mercenary motives, or rewarded by pecuniary gain, he would be able to show the jury that his conduct had been, from first to last, in direct and open defiance of any insinuation of the kind, as most assuredly it had not led to any such result. He would be able to show that it was he who had been befriending Miss Coleridge and that under circumstances which placed her in very sore need of a friend: that it was the defendant who had been scheming to deprive his sister of the support by which Miss Coleridge, and she alone, and who to that miserable end had not been ashamed to stoop to means, of which the libel before the Court formed part. He did not mean to say, for a moment, that either the defendant or his father had openly professed any desire for an engagement between himself and Miss Coleridge, quite the reverse; they had professed and pretended, on the contrary, most strongly to dread it. What they had in view was to put the mother-country on a level with them other advantages—modern guns—safety in steering—better subdivisions in compartments, etc. All this should cause us to keep in order double the armour-clads and other naval accessories of France. I cannot insist on it too often. Again, torpedo attack renders a double armoured fleet to the French urgently necessary. A bad look-out, fog, night, many accidents and mistakes could cause the loss through treachery of our armoured ships—to our ruin. Whereas to the French, such events would only be so many vessels less. She is of herself so safe in all ways on land.

Mr. Justice Manisty: That is entirely the ground upon which I interposed. It was for the plaintiff to prove that the defendant did not write honestly what he believed to be true, and therefore that the words were malicious. The defendant had no right to go into other matters, unless it could be shown that the defendant was a party to anything that might properly be submitted to the jury to show that he was actuated by what were not honest motives; in ther words, that what was done was malicious.

Mr. Adams said that he should clearly endeavour to show this.

Mr. Justice Manisty said that he should hold that the plaintiff had no right to go into any inquiry with regard to what any third party had done, unless it could also be shown that the defendant was concerned in the doing of it. Surely it was not meant that the plaintiff was going to prove that he defendant was a party to anything such as was now being referred to.

The plaintiff begged pardon. The acts he complained of was not interfering with the daughter's marriage, but stopping him by illegal means from exercising his own rights.

The Judge.—He cannot do that.

The Attorney General once more submitted that the plaintiff should be subjected to the legal rule, which prevented reference to irrelevant matter.

The Judge.—I shall hold the plaintiff of that rule, and I hope he will not violate it. What he has now been stating is absolutely irrelevant.

The plaintiff said he would enter into no further reason why he had not thought it right to put his case in council's hands. The slanders contained in the letter in question had been borne by him patiently for twelve months before they were put on paper, and then he had only been able to trace them, sometimes to a Jesuit priest and sometimes to a woman. Now, at last he had brought them home to one who, at all events, has manhood enough to play the part of defendant in an action at law. At his desire, as plaintiff, his solicitor wrote to the defendant a letter dated January 16, 1884, to the following effect :—" Before proceeding with the action which Mr. Adams has brought against Mr. Bernard Coleridge, I think it right to say that Mr. Adams is in a position to satisfy any one how entirely without foundation are the imputations contained in Mr. Coleridge's letter, and that his only object in bringing the action is to vindicate his character, to put himself in a position to deny and remove the false imputations which have been placed upon him. In taking this step, however, I am requested to say that he has no desire whatever to annoy Mr. Coleridge; and if those imputations are removed his object will be accomplished, and the action may drop." That letter, too, was rejected with contempt. If, under such circumstances, he, as plaintiff, was not justified in appealing to the protection of the law, he was at a loss to imagine for what purpose the law was framed or to what good end that court existed. It was grievously to be regretted that a lady's name should have been dragged into such a matter as this, and for himself he might safely say that there was no woman living with regard to whom his feelings would be more sensitive on such a point than in regard to the lady whose name had been dragged forward in these proceedings, not by himself, as the plaintiff, but by the defendant. The present action had arisen out from his engagement to be married to Miss Coleridge, but out of no course taken by the defendant and his father in reference to that engagement. In his defence to this action, the defendant posed, as he had been posing in society for the last ten months, as the lonely and disinterested brother, defending his sister against the machinations of a mercenary adventurer—meaning him, the plaintiff. So far from having been actuated by mercenary motives, or rewarded by pecuniary gain, he would be able to show the jury that his conduct had been, from first to last, in direct and open defiance of any insinuation of the kind, as most assuredly it had not led to any such result. He would be able to show that it was he who had been befriending Miss Coleridge and that under circumstances which placed her in very sore need of a friend: that it was the defendant who had been scheming to deprive his sister of the support by which Miss Coleridge, and she alone, and who to that miserable end had not been ashamed to stoop to means, of which the libel before the Court formed part. He did not mean to say, for a moment, that either the defendant or his father had openly professed any desire for an engagement between himself and Miss Coleridge, quite the reverse; they had professed and pretended, on the contrary, most strongly to dread it. What they had in view was to put the mother-country on a level with them in every point. Unless before-to-morrow evening I receive from you either the fullest retraction of every statement, or such information as to the persons with whom the plaintiff was not a barrister, and was never likely to be. As to Lord Coleridge's private secretaryship, worth 600*l.* a year—

Mr. Justice Manisty.—What has this to do with your case? The letter was written to prevent the marriage.

The Plaintiff.—The question at issue was the question of the defendant's good faith. The defendant based his claim to privilege on the bona fides of his charge against him. One of these charges was that he was seeking Miss Coleridge for her money, and what he wished to show was that she had no money. No doubt the professed object of this letter was to put the lody into a position in which she would get back her money; but he contended that the charge was not made in good faith. As he was going to say, the private secretaryship was already held by the defendant, and it was not likely that he would be rewarded for marrying Miss Coleridge against her father's will with the private secretaryship. Then there was the marshalship, which appeared to be sacred to Lord Coleridge's second son, who eked out the perennial emoluments of the marshalship by selling cheap wines on com mission (sensation).

Mr. Justice Manisty.—Is it wise or decent, Mr. Adams, to introduce such matters which have nothing to do with the case?

Plaintiff said he would not pursue the matter further. He could understand that in the defendant's eyes that position might be noble enough to warrant the ends, but what position was he to gain by a connection with a mushroom peerage ten years old? Then the defendant said that "I regarded his sister as a white elephant. That suggestion formed no draft a pendant to the last as could well be found. He used the expression not to the defendant, but to his father; and it was used at an interview which was understood to be strictly confidential, and it seemed that there must have been a breach of confidence. He would explain the occasion of the use of the term "white elephant." Lord Coleridge for some months assumed that I wanted to marry his daughter.

The Attorney General objected to that, Until it was shown that Mr. Bernard was connected with the act, the statement could not be admissible.

The Judge ruled that statements of anything which occurred with Lord Coleridge was inadmissible until it could be shown that the Defendant was in some way connected with it.

The plaintiff, continuing, said leaving that matter he ventured to ask whether there was anything derogatory in such an expression? Was it a grave offence for him to say at her desire that he did not wish to marry her because he could not keep her, although it was true the expression was one which he should not have liked to have come to her ears. He would now pass to the last of the charges made against him. The defendant charged him with having made himself at home—that he accepted hospitality in the house in the absence of the master when he knew that the master refused to receive him. These were statements of fact, which must have been within the knowledge of the writer, and he says that they have unqualified lies. He never made himself a omein Lord Coleridge's house. He never enteredt a room, except when he was preceded by a servant Lord Coleridge never refused to see him. Most of his visits were at Lord Coleridge's request, and when he ceased to go to the house it was because he received treatment which no gentleman could stand. He had received hospitality in Lord Coleridge's house, but it was not in any sense at Lord Coleridge's cost. The establishment was on board wages, and Miss Coleridge was the only member of the family at home. One more attack was made upon him through his daughter. This chivalrous defendant was not ashamed to strike through a poor girl by writing to say that the daughter had an irreconcilable temper, and that she was boarded out of charity by her relations. He would prove the falseness of these statements made by the defendant, and the Jury would observe that the contradiction contained in the statement. Then he would lay evidence before them to show that that brotherly love in respect of which the defendant claimed a verdict did not end with the letter.

The plaintiff was about to read a portion of the letter of the defendant which referred to his sister, when the Attorney General objected on the ground that that portion of the letter did not form part of the statement of claim. The plaintiff argued that if he could show that the statements were untrue, they would form evidence of malice, but the Judge ruled that although the whole letter might be put in evidence the plaintiff could only go into the truth of that portion which referred to him.

The plaintiff then read a letter from the plaintiff's solicitor to the defendant's solicitor, dated June 21, in which reference was made to the letter which was the subject of the libel, and in which was moved him to write that letter was the statement which his sister had made in reference to her father and he claimed that the whole of the letters formed a privileged communication. Upon that he argued that the former letter should be treated as a whole, in order to show malice.

The Judge adhered to his former ruling.

The plaintiff, continuing, said that he would now pass to the history of his connection with Miss Coleridge and to the circumstance which led to that engagement against which the defendant's attack was directed. Miss Coleridge and he were thrown together three years ago, he has sincerely of a ridiculable institution, and his Excellency attended committee. Miss Coleridge was a woman of 57 years of age, and was possessed of considerable talents She suffered a great deal with her eyes, but, in spite of that drawback she assumed a position in society by the most women. She was remarkably talented, being a Greek Latin German, and Italian, scholar, and further, she had passed privately as a doctor of music In the office they joined in a great deel of work, and thus they were thrown much together.

The Attorney General objected to the details of the work and the circumstances under which they continued the acquaintance being stated

The plaintiff said that his case was that the marriage was forced upon them by the defendant and his father He could not prove his case if he were not allowed to state the whole circumstances

The Judge ruled that the statement was inadmissible

Plaintiff—Then I might almost as well throw up my brief Lord Coleridge wrote a letter telling me to discontinue my addresses to his daughter He said—

The Attorney General objected to the reading of the letters until it could be shown that the defendant was in any way connected with the writing of it At the close of the plaintiff's speech the Court rose.

THE CHARGE AGAINST LORD M. BERESFORD.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Nov. 21, before Mr. Edlin, Q. C., Lord Marcus Beresford surrendered to his bail on a charge of having assaulted Mr. Bowles, the editor and proprietor of *Vanity Fair*.

Mr. Lockwood, Q. C. (specially retained), Mr. Lewis Coward, and Mr. C. M. Le Breton appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Charles Matthews represented the defendant.

Mr. Lockwood, Q. C., in opening the case for the prosecution, said the charge was that on the 16th of October the defendant committed an assault on Thomas Gibson Bowles, who was the proprietor of *Vanity Fair*. The defendant was formerly an officer in the 7th Hussars, and at that time a certain Colonel Trevelyan was also an officer of that regiment. Differences had arisen between Colonel Trevelyan and his wife and the defendant became the trustee of Mrs. Trevelyan, who no longer had the protection of her husband. Of Mrs. Trevelyan he would say nothing except that for some time past she had been alternating between the workhouse and gaol. On the 4th of October there appeared in *Vanity* an article which referred to Lord Marcus as Mrs. *Fairy* Trevelyan's trustee and asked why he did not insist on Colonel Trevelyan keeping his wife from starvation. On the 11th of October a letter appeared in *Vanity Fair* in which it was stated that Colonel Trevelyan had evaded his responsibility by going abroad, "while her (Mrs. Trevelyan's) noble trustee is, we may suppose, too much occupied in some more congenial pursuits than to look after them together, the Chancellor is to state that those aims had the solution of three main questions for their object—namely. (1), the free navigation (with freedom of trade) on the River Congo; (2), the free navigation of the Niger; and (3), the formalities of valid annexation of territory to be observed in future on the continent of Africa. This, said the Chancellor, constituted the positive aim of the Conference; and negatively it would confine itself within the strictest limits of sovereignty. The Chancellor hoped that the labours of the Conference would result in a further increase of peace and good-will among the nations.

To this opening address of Prince Bismarck Sir Edward Malet replied by reading a short paper, likewise in French, in which, while echoing the Chancellor's philanthropic sentiments, and accepting the three points above enumerated as the basis of discussion, his Excellency made certain reservations with respect to the Niger :—His Government, he said, was quite willing to see the principles of free commerce, etc., extended to that river; but it nevertheless expected (which, in diplomatic language, is tantamount to stipulated) that surveillance over the exercise of those principles should not be made the business of an international body, that doing the duty and the privilege of England as the chief if not sole proprietary Power on the Lower Niger.

The address of Prince Bismarck and the reply of Sir Edward Malet were ordered to be printed for circulation among the members; who after considering the contents of each paper, will be assembled, to proceed with a detailed discussion of the questions before them. But certainly the most important announcement made to the Conference by its president was the statement that it would not have to deal with questions of territorial sovereignty and from this, of course, it must be concluded that the claims of Portugal to the Lower Congo and the coast line, 168 miles in extent, between Ambriz and the Loge River, will have to be pronounced upon. But what then? How, it may well be asked, can the Powers declare the navigation of the Congo to be free before they adjudicate upon the rival claims to the ownership of the entrance to this river?

The proclamation of absolute freedom of trade on the Congo is a foregone conclusion with the conference; but how it will be possible to give to this decision without first settling with Portugal is a problem of which the solution will be awaited with the greatest interest. Meanwhile Portugal is still as busy and importunate here in the question of her claims as the most desperate inheritance-hunter in the Court of Chancery.

The Conference held its second sitting on Wednesday, under the presidency of Count Hatzfeldt. The German plenipotentiaries presented a programme setting forth the objects of the Conference, together with the proposals to be sanctioned by the delegates. This programme was subsequently referred to a committee composed of the representatives of Germany, France, Great Britain, the United States, Spain, Belgium, and Portugal. The committee, of which Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, was appointed president, will fix the limits of the various territories on the Congo, and settle the claims of the various rival parties. The technical advisers of the different plenipotentiaries will take part in the deliberations of the committee, and the opinions of those experts will also be taken.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE LAWRENCE.

THE death of General Sir George St. Patrick Lawrence in his eightieth year is announced. He joined the Bengal Cavalry as far back as 1821. It was not, however, until the Afghan campaign, seventeen years later, that he saw any active service, and then he joined the army of the Indus. In Afghanistan he was present at the capture of Ghaznee, and he also took part under Outram in the chase of Dost Mahommed through the Bamian Pass. He was present later on in the memorable cavalry encounter at Purwandurrah, when Dost Mahommed succeeded in inflicting a momentary reverse upon our army, although he surrendered the next day. When dissension increased among the Afghans, and Sir Alexander Barnes took up his residence in Cabul, George Lawrence proposed to occupy the city in force and to seize the persons of the chiefs who were known to be most inimical to our cause. He was himself attacked on the very day of Sir Alexander Barnes's murder, and may be said to have owed his escape to the fleetness of his steed. His Afghan experiences culminated in the murder of Sir William Macnaghten—an act of which he was an immediate spectator, and which he has fully described in his work "Forty-three Years in India." On that occasion he was seized and made prisoner,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 8.

WITH the exception of a decline of ⅛ in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper in London Reuter's quotations of Saturday exhibit no change, and business here has been somewhat interrupted by the arrival of the mail and the reception of Lord Dufferin. Cotton has been the only branch in which any transactions of importance have taken place, and even in that market the business has not been at all general in character.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Decrease	Rs. 2,54,383
Do. do. Branches	Increase	„ 11,122
Other Deposits	Decrease	„ 40,688
Govt. & others authorised Securities	Decrease	„ 25,078
Loans	Increase	„ 1,53,073
Bills Discounted	Increase	„ 76,394
Cash with Correspondents	Decrease	„ 6,01,535
Cash and Currency Notes	Increase	„ 18,093

These movements are of no importance as regards the outside market, which is still extremely well supplied with funds, and rates of discount remain as before.

EXCHANGE.—This has been almost a blank day so far as business is concerned, but the tenor of the market is still downwards. With a further decline of ⅛d. per oz. in Bar Silver in London (now 49⅛d.) we opened to a reduction of 1-16d. for short dated bank paper, but for 3 months, Credits nothing below 1s. 7⅞d. has yet been quoted. A fair line of bills would probably, however, have induced a 32d. lower, but there are very few sellers. We quote for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 15-16d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 3-16d.	„
Credits do. do.	1s. 7¾d.	„
Francs do. do.	204.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been quieter in tone, and the market opened with sellers at Rs. 100¾, but we have not heard of actual business.

SHARES have been very quiet with no movements of importance, but Spinning Mills tend downwards.

COTTON has been the one market in which there has been any real activity. The advance in New York on Saturday has brought out a few strong buyers, and export houses are credited with purchases to the extent of about 4,000 bales at an advance of fully Rs. 3 per candy on Saturday's rates. Transactions have taken place in Good Broach for March at Rs. 225, Good Omra March at Rs. 197, Good Bhownuggur April at Rs. 198, Fully Good Rs. 204, and Good Bengal for January at Rs. 158 per candy. There has also been a good deal doing on the green in old Cotton at rates varying with the different qualities, and the whole tone of the market is strong only requiring a little help from bull influence excitement, the lateness and expected deficiency in our crop rendering sellers decided bulls.

In WHEAT and SEEDS a quiet feeling prevail at previous prices.

FREIGHTS remain very steady on the strength of the moderate supply of tonnage in sight, but there is very little doing, the enhanced rates now current checking the development of fresh business. For Liverpool we quote 20s., London 21s. 3d., Continental ports 22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. Forward no charters are reported.

IMPORTS, as a rule, are rather slack. The upward movement in Cotton induces a certain amount of firmness on the part of sellers of Goods and Yarns, but the off-take from the bazaar is slow. Metals keep dull.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 6th December, as compared with the statement of 29th November :—

	Nov. 29. Rs.	Dec. 6. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	33,51,289	30,96,906
do. do. at Branches	14,34,421	14,35,543
Other Deposits	2,69,80,591	2,69,39,903
Post Bills	8,317	18,493
Cash Credits undrawn	6,44,536	6,25,165
	4,49,09,354	4,46,16,010
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	51,94,849	51,69,571
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,41,373	17,26,685
Loans, on Security of do.	28, 3,793	29,60,857
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,455	2,959
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,29,63,281	1,30,39,675
Stamps	2,743	2,711
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,66,006	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,59,000	
	3,10,811	3,11,006
Cash Balances with Correspondents	24,34,811	18,33,276
Cash and Currency Notes	1,53,51,489	1,55,69,269
	4,49,09,354	4,46,16,010

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	760
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	95

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2·0	1,250	1,250	..	925
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,200
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	3 0
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Bibi-ki Chintempir Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	195
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	600
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	100	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press Co.	125	125	125	4½	380
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	..	1,540
Dholera P. & G. Co.	5·0	300	300	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8 500	400	2,850
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sahapatty Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	500
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	515
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	305
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 74	1474
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	410
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	212½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	500	100	640
Sahapatty Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	835

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,398	1,000	1,000	..	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 182	540
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	116
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	490
Allahabad Cotton Mills Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	..	475
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	..	35
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,800	Rs. 30	965
Budneira Mf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	240
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	160
Coorla Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
City of Bombay	600	1,00	1,000	..	781
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	3724
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0 0	1,0 0	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 37½	795
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,920	1,920	1,920	25	700
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	50	50	..	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	370
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Hingunighat Mill Co.	700	500	500	70	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	1,000	1,0 0	1,0 0	Rs. 70	1,225
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	515
Indian Spinning Co.	1,000	1,0 0	1,0 0	..	815
James Greaves Mills	1,100	500	400	..	455
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	Rs. 40	59
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,800	1,000	1,075	Rs. 40	1,200
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	850
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	945
Kamani Manufacturing & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	137
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	3,07
Mahalukshmi	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	830
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	225
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,450
National Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	700
New Great Eastern	2,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,0 0
Oriental	2,725	625	625	Rs. 70	1,375
Parell S. & W. Co.	2,5·0	400	400	Rs. 10	235
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6½	90
Princess of Wales Spinning Company	1,250	500	500	..	185
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,0 0	..	810
Ripon	641	1,000	1,0 0	..	700
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,320	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Shahapore Mills	675	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,455
Soondercabe	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	427½
Southern India Manufg. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	610
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 25	740

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	160
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	212
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1·0	..	102
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	575
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	106 99
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	375	4,7·0
Do. Do. Shares	1,000	500	300	75	945
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	10 n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	100
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	70
Cooper, Madan & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	..	132
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	12
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	5
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	36	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. a.	324
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	323
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	50	1½	24
Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	55 & 65
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	100
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,435
Spondy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 8	93
Telephone Co. Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1	14
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,200
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	Rs. 15	160
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	150	75	..	110

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 6.

Ross, Major Genl, Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Mansel, Major, A-D-C, on leave, from Poona.
Becher, Major, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 7.

Penny, Colonel, R.A, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DECEMBER 8.

Jameson, Captain, 5th Punjaub Infantry, on leave, from England.
Watson, Major General, Staff Corps, on leave from Baroda.
Bisset, Major, R E, on leave, from England.
Jennings, Captain, R E, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Addison, Surg, on leave, from Poona.
Barton, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 7.

Mellis, Lieut, 9th Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.

DECEMBER 8.

Aucketill, Lieut, 3rd Belooch, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Borrodaile, Lieut-Col, R A, on duty, to Poona.
Stevens, Major, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on duty, to Neemuch.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 9.

Owing to the number of entertainments and engagements during the ensuing week, the Local Secretary of the W. I. R. A. Meeting, 1884, having been asked to postpone the competitions applied to the Council W. I. R. A., the request has been granted, and the W. I. R. A. local meeting will commence on Monday, 15th December, and end on Thursday, 18th December, 1884.

E. Company will commence class-firing this day, Tuesday, the 9th inst., and continue their annual course of musketry until further orders. Members of C. Company who have not completed their class-firing are requested to do so with E. Company.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held on Wednesday next, the 10th inst., at the Headquarters at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

That part of para 7 of Regimental Orders of the 8th inst., promoting Cr.-Sergt. Duncan Lance Sergeant is cancelled.

Vol. H. Ella having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E. Company.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will ordinarily be at the Secretariat between 1 and 4-30 p.m., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY during his residence in Bombay. Except in cases of pressing urgency, gentlemen desirous of obtaining interviews on business with His Excellency are requested to apply for them at the place and time abovementioned.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Parel, 4th December, 1884.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Württemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being unpacked by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT, ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano.....Rs 33 per month or Rs 76
Sympathetic square ..... „ 36 „ or „ 82
Semi-grand, on three legs „ 46 „ „ „ 1,37
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTHS.

PARKER—December 4, at 3. Middleton-street, Calcutta the wife of Lt.-Col. Neville Fraser Parker, Bengal Army, of a son.

WAGENTREIBER—November 25, at Gabroo Purbat Factory, Assam Company, the wife of Charles E. Wagentreiber, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GRAY—TAYLOR—December 1, at St. Mary's Church, Jamalpur, Charles Wilson Gray, to Kate, youngest daughter of the late W. M. Taylor, Esq., of Rampur Hat.

All Letters, Orders, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1884.

THE welcome accorded to Lord Dufferin yesterday on his arrival in Bombay was eminently cordial, though, as is the fashion with the citizens of all Oriental cities, respect tempered the outward expression of the general feeling. The streets were crowded by the interested population, who manifested the greatest desire to see the new Viceroy. When his lordship stepped on shore, where he was received by H. E. the Governor and the official hierarchy, an address was presented to him by the Municipal Corporation of the city. By an error in the construction of the temporary enclosure, the members of the Municipality found themselves penned off from the Viceroy elect and his immediate entourage, so that the Chairman, Mr. Pherosha M. Mehta, had to address his lordship somewhat at a disadvantage; but he read the address with emphasis and effect. The Municipality wisely availed itself of the opportunity to invite the attention of the new Viceroy to those subjects which are of chief importance to the general prosperity and security of the Empire, and of Bombay, which is one of its leading cities. Having referred to the distinguished career of Lord Dufferin in Canada as an administrator, and in the East of Europe as a diplomatist entrusted with an onerous and difficult mission, the Corporation happily instanced his lordship's practice of visiting the outlying regions of the Dominion and making himself personally acquainted with their wants and wishes, as furnishing an example which it is hoped he will follow in India. The Governor-Generals' tours are traditional institutions in this country, but it must be admitted that neither in extent nor duration have they profited much by the opening up of railway communications which have marked the last twenty years. A Viceroy can only be brought on tour into the southern or eastern Presidencies by some extraordinary necessity, such as that of arresting the progress of a famine involving the lives of six or eight millions of the population. We trust that Lord Dufferin will note the timely intimation of a general wish, entertained alike in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, in regard to the extension of Viceregal tours. Very naturally, the address having expressed a hope that Lord Dufferin would travel freely throughout the various provinces of the Indian Empire, went on to point out the importance of developing railway communications throughout the length and breadth of the land. This question of opening up India by a railway system adequate to its requirements, has taken a deep hold of the public mind. It is perfectly well understood that the Government of India has steadfastly laboured to give the country, the railways which it needs. For the Government of India has judges on the spot of the necessity of allowing free scope to the development of the resources of the country, if it is to bear the ever-increasing weight of the burthen imposed upon it by a growing civilization within, and by advancing ambitions pressing toward her frontier from without. But it is also known that the efforts made have not succeeded hitherto, owing to adverse influences which are permitted to obstruct in London the plans which have been formed with much care and thought in India. If Lord Dufferin will strenuously resist the action of the influences which have operated so mischievously, he will be sustained by all our public bodies. He will have the public of this country strongly on his side, while the pertinacious obstructives who constitute the element of friction in the India Office have no support from opinion in either India or London.

The Municipal address proceeded to express a hope that Lord Dufferin would encourage internal reforms, and very naturally asked that his lordship should during his period of office encourage those principles of free municipal government which have proved so successful in Bombay. Not the least practical suggestion contained in the very full address, was that with which it concluded, that his lordship should direct his serious attention to the danger which one-half of the seaborne commerce of India incurs from the defenceless condition of Bombay. It was pointed out that the value of the merchandise that passed through the city last year was eighty-three millions sterling, while the tonnage of the shipping was little short of five millions. It is very important that this vital matter of the safety of the city should be pressed steadily upon the attention of the Government. The Corporation has fulfilled its duty in giving prominence to it in their address. The exposed condition of the Bombay harbour has been a subject of constant solicitude for years past, but no adequate steps have yet been taken to place it beyond danger. It is perfectly well known that the city and its eight hundred thousand inhabitants are open to the enterprise of any Paul Jones who may steam into these seas. A single audacious cruiser could at very little risk either burn Bombay, or put it to ransom. The sooner an end is put to this state of things the better.

Lord Dufferin heard the address of the Municipality with a grave attention which prepared the spectators for the thoughtful and carefully-expressed reply that followed. Speaking very slowly, but with great distinctness, his lordship delivered the graceful speech which will be found in another column. It was the speech of a statesman fully conscious of the magnitude of the responsibilities and opportunities which present themselves to a Viceroy landing on these shores to take up the reins of government. It was also the speech of a practiced diplomatist, who knew how to say with clearness and eloquence all that it was desirable and becoming to say on such an occasion, while carefully avoiding any declaration, or even expression, which would prematurely disclose what it might be inconvenient to reveal. As the rolling sentences followed each other the audience were gratified by the evidence of intellectual elevation which their clear-cut phrases, and skilful avoidance of difficulties, alike denoted. There was a tone of sincerity in the declaration that there was one quality characterising the illustrious men who have preceded him in the high office which he has now been called upon to fill—that of devotion and self-effacement—in which he hoped to prove their equal. His reference to the manner in which the tradition of self-sacrifice had been established by heroic examples, and by none more signally than by Lord Ripon—whom he pronounced, amid loud cheers, to be an illustrious Viceroy—made a great impression upon the Corporation. He promised that whatever adverse criticism might hereafter be passed upon his administration it should never be in the power of any man to assert that fear or favour, or any personal consideration, had ever turned him aside from whatever course was most conducive to the happiness of the millions entrusted to his care, or to the dignity, honour, and safety of that mighty Empire with which, his lordship said with solemn emphasis, this great dependency is indissolubly incorporated. He hoped to find in the provincial centres advisers and counsellors, both British and native, whose experience would enable him to discharge successfully the task he had undertaken, and added very graciously that he knew that he could address himself with confidence to the representatives of the great community of Bombay for information and advice. To this city, and to the industry, enterprise, and sagacity which have created it, he paid a compliment which it is not for us to say was ill-deserved. His lordship promised that his Government will avail itself of any fitting opportunities that may present themselves to promote the welfare, and stimulate the trade, of the city, and increase its security. The enlargement of the scope of Municipal activity which characterises Bombay, it would be, he said, his anxious desire to promote. This assurance was highly satisfactory to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and it will be, we are satisfied, equally satisfactory to the other Municipalities of India—including that of Calcutta. The impression created by his lordship's speech, and by the frankness and heartiness of his manner of delivering it, was excellent. His lordship has already justified, in the opinion of Bombay, the favourable anticipations which preceded his arrival.

THE charge against the manager of the engineering and locomotive department of the Nizam's State Railway has broken down as completely as it is possible for any charge to break down. The jury having on Saturday intimated pretty plainly that the evidence for the prosecution did not require an answer, the prosecuting counsel yesterday morning announced that he should call no further evidence; and the acquittal of Mr. Morton followed as a matter of course. It is so impossible not to recognize the discretion of this resolution, that the only wonder is that it was not arrived at earlier in the course of the trial. The case broke down, of course, when the evidence of the informer, Nana Saheb, broke down; but we should do less than justice to Mr. Morton if we were to lose sight of the fact that those parts of the case which did not depend upon the informer's evidence were no stronger than the others. The allegation that was put forward by the prosecution that Mr. Morton's opportunities of fraud were increased in proportion as he enlarged the sphere of his activity challenged no other answer than that every increase of responsibility carries with it a correlative increase of opportunity for wrong-doing. He was perhaps not wise in personally undertaking work which others had done through subordinates. Men in positions of management invariably succeed better when they make others work than when they work themselves. But it would be absurd if those who forget this sound principle were liable to be accused of having taken more work upon themselves in order that they might correspondingly increase their opportunities for misappropriation. There is, indeed, nothing in the allegations made during the trial—except those which are obviously and preposterously untrustworthy—which is not capable of an explanation perfectly consistent with the integrity of the accused gentleman. Take, for instance, the bringing forward upon one page of a total differing from that carried forward in the page preceding it. This, of course, is bad book-keeping; but can it be for a moment supposed that anyone who intended to defraud would use a device so transparent as this? A defrauder who did make use of it would reckon without his auditor, and would lay himself open to the easiest and most certain detection. That there was book-keeping of a rather remarkable kind at the head-quarters of the railway is evident from the statement of a pay clerk, who answered the court by naïvely explaining that payments were always entered a week after they were made, and that dates were always guessed. "We are not at all particular about dates," he added, and whatever else may have been doubtful in the statements made on the side of the prosecution, there was little doubt about that. Mr. Morton had the misfortune to have to work with a pay clerk who was "not at all particular about dates," and with a chief clerk who had been already convicted of criminal breach of trust, and this at a time when, according to the manager whose place he filled in his absence, he had more than he could attend to. We do not know what answer Mr. Morton's counsel would have made to the charges brought against him, but nothing could be easier than to find even in the accusations that he was challenged to meet a large and perhaps a sufficient mass of exculpatory matter. The fact that no one seems to have thought of making a charge against Mr. Morton until Nana Saheb, the contractor for whom he was alleged to have passed excessive pay, had turned approver is very significant. Still more suggestive is the objection which Mr. Warden, the manager of the line, took to the arrest of the defendant. As to the charges which rest upon the allegations of Nana Saheb, it is sufficient to say that none of them was corroborated in any degree. Even if reasonable and probable in themselves they would have broken down for want of the confirmation which is absolutely necessary whenever a case rests upon the evidence of an informer. Being unreasonable and improbable in the last degree, there was a better reason for dismissing them from consideration than even a sound rule of law. It is, indeed, difficult to account for the prominence which was given to the evidence of Nana Saheb by those responsible for the conduct of the case, for although his evidence would have been worth nothing unless it had been confirmed in all substantial points, he was put forward with no intention—so the counsel for the prosecution admitted—of confirming the vital part of his story—that in which he pretended to have bribed Mr. Morton. Whether or not the ending of the case conveys any censure upon those who started the prosecution, and upon the authorities who thought there was enough in it to necessitate the committal of the defendant for trial, are questions upon which we would rather not enter. It may possibly be sufficient to congratulate Mr. Morton upon the result, leaving to others the inquiry whether he ought not to have been spared the ordeal through which he has so satisfactorily passed.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

THE much desired compromise on the Reform question has at last been arranged. Its terms are that the leaders of the Opposition are to enter into friendly communications with the Government for the purpose of settling the main lines of a fair Redistribution Bill; that, if the two parties can come to an agreement, Lord Salisbury will give a definite assurance to let the Franchise Bill be passed this session; and that, on receiving this assurance, the Government will at once introduce the Redistribution Bill, and press it forward without delay—making its acceptance by the House of Commons a "vital" question. Some violent Conservative partisans have hailed the compromise as a Ministerial surrender. This is both unfair and unwise. The Government last week invited the Conservative leaders to make known what they wanted in the matter of redistribution. They have now taken the further step of pledging themselves to proceed expeditiously with such a scheme as may be mutually acceptable to the Opposition and the Ministerialists. Of course, if the views of the two great political parties regarding redistribution are found to be quite incompatible, the whole compromise falls to the ground, and the Lords resume their liberty of action with reference to the Franchise Bill. The fact that Mr. Gladstone should have gone out of his way to make fresh overtures to the Opposition after the Franchise Bill had left the House of Commons is a strong proof of his anxiety to get the matter disposed of without having recourse again to popular agitation. His sudden abandonment of the position in which he had entrenched himself, that he would not produce a Redistribution Bill till the Lords had given way on the Franchise Bill, has surprised and discouraged the Radicals, who cannot understand why the Prime Minister should condescend to adopt a policy of conciliation, and who maintain that the right definition of an unsatisfactory Redistribution Bill is one that will be approved of by Lord Salisbury. But these animosities are not shared by reasonable politicians, and I have a shrewd suspicion that Mr. Gladstone found the feeling in favour of the production of a Redistribution Bill prevailed too widely among moderate men on his own side for him to neglect it. Unquestionably he has, by this concession, justified the persistence of the House of Lords in refusing to fall in with the programme of Franchise First. The opposition have successfully vindicated the reasonableness of their claim to have the scheme of reform dealt with as a whole, and Lord Salisbury has secured for his party, as the result of months of controversy, "peace with honour." Strong doubts are entertained in some quarters whether, after all, the leaders of the two parties will be able to come to terms on the question of redistribution. Lord Salisbury himself told a deputation on Wednesday that the difficulties still remaining to be overcome were very serious indeed. Still, the spirit in which both sides have undertaken the task is so good that one must not despair of success. A distinguished member of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet, who knows what is going on, told me the other day that the Opposition will not make a fight for minority seats or for any scheme of proportional representation. They accept the doctrine that the majority must rule, as well as Lord Beaconsfield's declaration that an approximation to equal electoral districts must be the result of granting household suffrage in the counties. They will concentrate their efforts on obtaining a fair representation of the rural as distinguished from the urban interest; and Mr. Gladstone has met them half way on this point by expressing his determination to maintain the ancient distinction between borough and county. The question at issue, then, becomes simply one of boundaries. Are the new suburban voters to be included in the boroughs or in the counties? In the small boroughs, whose right of separate representation is to be extinguished, to be merged into counties or formed into groups? I trust that the Conservatives will not set too much value on the grouping system, which in Scotland unites by an unnatural bond boroughs with conflicting interests and separated by great distances from one another. Mr. Bright has exposed very forcibly the inconveniences of such a system. Lord Salisbury, however, has studied the question thoroughly, and he may be relied on to make the best bargain he can without insisting on the unattainable. One result of the whole controversy has been to make the Marquis the undisputed head of the Conservative party. For the first time since Lord Beaconsfield's death the Conservatives have a chief whom they have learnt to trust as well as to admire. The majority of Englishmen are intensely delighted at the prospect which the compromise affords that the Irish nationalists will now be punished for their double-dealing. Mr. Parnell and his followers have played fast-and-loose with both Whigs and Tories, never dreaming of a possible coalition of all English interests. They have boasted that, whichever party came into power, they would control the House of Commons with a band of nearly one hundred Home Rulers. Now, however, it seems probable that this sanguine calculation will be disappointed. If Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone agree not to give Ireland more members than she is legitimately entitled to, and if they so redistribute the seats as to secure the loyalists from political effacement, Mr. Parnell may find himself weaker in the next than he is in the present House of Commons. Probably the Redistribution Bill will be obstructed and delayed in the House of Commons by a coalition of the Parnellites with a few English Radicals; and it was in view of such a combination that Lord Salisbury on Tuesday so pertinaciously pressed the Government to say that more delay in the passing of the Bill would be regarded as "vital."

Lord Northbrook made a great mistake last night in falling foul of the *Times* for its want of caution in giving credit to unfounded statements. The first duty of every public man who wants to get on in these days is to keep on good terms with the press; and Lord Northbrook of all men cannot afford to make enemies at a critical moment when the reputation he has so laboriously built up for himself is in danger of coming down with a crash. The *Times*, of course, takes its revenge this morning by hinting that Lord Northbrook has lost his temper because his colleagues will have nothing to do with his report on Egypt. There is evidently a hitch somewhere, or the Cabinet would have ere this agreed on the proposals to be made to the Powers. The general and, no doubt, well-founded belief is that Lord Northbrook, with a Baring's natural weakness for money-lenders, has recommended England to go on paying the Egyptian bond-holders their full rate of interest, and to take upon herself the responsibility of adjusting revenue and expenditure in Egypt. The British taxpayer is to get nothing in return but the right to occupy Egypt at his own cost for a strictly limited period. If this is the real tenour of the report, then Lord Northbrook's mission must be pronounced a *fiasco*. No English Government would dare to lay such proposals before Parliament. The way out of the Egyptian difficulty is plain enough, and has been indicated over and over again to the English Government by Prince Bismarck. England must assume the protectorate of Egypt, and guarantee the existing debt on the condition that the bond-holders agree

TELEGRAMS.

LORD RIPON'S RETIREMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 8.

Fifty members of the Municipal Corporation attended at Government House to present a farewell address to the Viceroy. Mr. Harrison, Chairman, read the address. It says it needs no words of ours to assure you, to which every stage of your progress to Calcutta has borne witness, that your administration has won for your Excellency in an exceptional manner the confidence of all those interested in these local institutions which it has been your wise and far-sighted policy to extend and foster. From the outset you have commanded our respect and allegiance, as the representative of our gracious Sovereign, whose name is breathed with as much loyalty by her Indian subjects as by those who acknowledge her sway in any portion of Her Majesty's widespread dominions; but to this respect and allegiance were ere long superadded sentiments of love and affection on account of the kindly interest you have at all times evinced in the welfare of the teeming millions who inhabit this vast country. True, very conflicting estimates must inevitably be formed of the success with which the Governor-General of the day is conducting the arduous administration over which he presides; but if we may so predict, it will be found when the rivulets and streamlets of public opinion converge into our great stream of history that all classes and sections will have combined to acknowledge the integrity and purity of motive, the noble sense of justice, and the lofty moral tone which have been prominent characteristics of your Excellency's Viceroyalty, and your name will henceforth live in the hearts of India and its people linked with those of Bentinck and Canning. We hope that the work we have done during your Excellency's term of office has not disappointed your expectations, but this at any rate we can confidently bear testimony to, that nowhere has the truth of your Excellency's words uttered on another occasion, that the development and practical working of self-government is in itself a great benefit to of country, been more conspicuously illustrated than in this metropolis, where we can assure your Excellency that the participation the rate-payers have obtained in the administration of their affairs has already borne abundant fruit in the greater interest everywhere manifested in the well-being of the town, and above all in the greater patience with which public burdens submitted to. Now those who have to pay are in a position to satisfy themselves of the necessity of expenditure.

The Viceroy, who seemed a good deal affected by the expressions of good-will contained in the address, said in reply that he returned sincere thanks for the address and expressions of esteem and confidence, which he highly valued. It had been, as the address said, the object of the policy of the Government of India to foster and extend municipal institutions, and he greatly rejoiced a the progress which had been made in that respect throughout the country. He congratulated them on the municipal elections that had just been held throughout Bengal, which he understood to have been generally speaking successful and satisfactory. Alluding to the assurance in the address that the system had already borne fruit in Calcutta, he said that this was as it should be, and trusted the wide introduction of the representative system now taking place throughout the province of Bengal would produce similar fruits in other parts of this great province. The Government had been extremely careful, in recent measures for the development of local self-government, to avoid casting by legislative or executive action any additional burdens on the people, except in so far as the municipalities themselves may hereafter be ready to undertake this expenditure on behalf of those they represent. His Excellency had been given to understand that when Lord Mayo took the first substantial steps towards the institution of local self-government in India, and in the years which immediately followed his untimely death, fears were entertained in many quarters that the real aim of these measures was the shifting and increase of the burden of taxation. No idea could have been more unfounded in respect to that distinguished man; for we all know how that he felt a deep and real interest in the progress of municipal institutions, and that with the eye of a far-seeing statesman he saw the advantage of fostering and upholding them. But warned by what the Government understood had taken place on that question, they had been particularly careful to avoid the measures that had been recently taken any indication of misconception of that kind. He (Lord Ripon) was no doubt that as the public gained which His Excellency trusted would be assisted by the adoption of the new system of taxation and obtained greater force, men will realise more fully the inestimable advantages of education, sanitation and improved communications, and be willing to contribute more largely to those objects of which they will in their own localities reap full benefit, and will see for themselves the necessities of expenditure on these objects, will be able to watch how the money is spent, and therefore be more ready to contribute. The Calcutta Corporation took the lead in this matter and set a bright example to the rest of the province of Bengal, and His Excellency confidently anticipated for it a long and honourable career of public usefulness. Lord Ripon continued.—In the elaboration of the various measures which have been taken I have received the most valuable assistance from my colleagues in the Executive Government, and from the Lieutenant-Governors of provinces and many officers serving under them, and I desire here to allude to the hearty interest that has been felt in this important question by the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, who has been throughout the whole period in charge of the Home Department, and by the able Secretary of that department, Mr. Mackenzie, who has fully realised the hopes I formed when I called him from the Bengal Secretariat to that of the Government of India. I receive with the greatest satisfaction the renewed assurances of your loyalty towards our gracious Sovereign. She deserves all the love and attachment you can feel for her, and has just given fresh proof of her deep interest in your welfare by selecting for the new Viceroy a statesman so distinguish d and so worthy of your confidence as Lord Dufferin. You have been pleased to connect my name in your address with those of Bentinck and Canning. I can lay no claim compared with those eminent men, except so far as I have undoubtedly endeavoured to follow their footsteps. Now some 26 years since in the House of Commons I, with other friends of Lord Canning, stood up to defend him from attack, and I remember that on that occasion I said, "We are here to defend the clemency of Canning," and we accepted the name which was given in derision as his highest title to honour. (Applause.) The sentiments which I then expressed in the Parliament of England I have entertained ever since, and I adhere to them now unchanged and undiminished at the close of my Indian administration; and if men are hereafter found to couple my name in any degree with the honoured names of Canning and Bentinck, I shall indeed esteem it one of the highest honours of my public life.

Lord Ripon leaves Calcutta by special train at 9 o'clock on Monday morning

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, DEC. 8.

A large and influential meeting, composed of members of the Gnandaya and Narayen Subhas, and other inhabitants of Broach, assembled at Mr. Byramsha's hall to-day to vote and prepare for presentation a farewell address to Lord Ripon. Mr. Thakur, the Judge, presided. A committee to to collect subscriptions to commemorate his name was formed.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, DEC. 8.

A great and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Satara was held yesterday in Ghates Theatre to adopt a farewell address to Lord Ripon. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Many eloquent speeches were made on the beneficent measures of the Viceroy. A resolution was unanimously carried to present an address through the local Sarvajanik Sabha, and the meeting ended with the national cheer "Lord Ripon ki jai."

THE FIRST PRINCE OF TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 8.

The first Prince of Travancore arrived here from Bangalore this morning on a fortnight's visit.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN TONGKING.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

Latest advices from Tongking state that desultory fighting continues and that the Chinese have been defeated and compelled to retreat.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

The Bombay Mails of the 21st ult. arrived at Brindisi on the 6th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, DEC. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left morning.

ADEN, DEC. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nagpore, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ " "	81¼
3 " Consols for account	99⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108⅝
Bar Silver	49⅜
Arrival—Niagara.	

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, December 7.

10 p.m.	71·5

MONDAY, December 8.

6 a.m.	69·2
10 a.m.	76·1
2 p.m.	81·0
4 p.m.	81·1

THE case against Mr. Morton was concluded yesterday at the Criminal Sessions. The counsel for the prosecution informed the jury that he had no evidence to corroborate the alleged fact that Mr. Morton received money from Nana Saheb. If they considered the whole case to hang upon the proving of that—and that was what he could not do—he would call no witnesses, as it would be mere waste of time to do so. The foreman of the jury said that they did not wish to hear any further evidence, and that as no *primâ facie* case had been made out they would not call on Morton for his defence. He was therefore discharged.

WE are requested by the president and the members of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to remind our readers that Lord Dufferin will perrform the ceremony of opening the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals to-morrow at 8-30 a.m. precisely. Ladies and gentlemen invited are requested to be in their places at the latest by 8-15 a.m.

WE hear that the disqualification of Petrarch in the Chargers Race at Mhow is most likely to terminate in an action against the stewards.

HIS HIGHNESS ASAF JAH, Nizam of Hyderabad, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

THE people of Moorshedabad would seem to be already feeling the effects of scarcity. The *Englishman* learns that the cold weather crops have already been destroyed in great part by caterpillars, and that the first sowing of wheat and gram has been washed away by the rains. The poor people are now reduced to the plainest fare, and if the stock of paddy at Beerbhoom gives out, there will probably be widespread suffering before the end of March, when, in the usual course of events, we may expect to see matters improve.

THE organisation of the Telegraph Department, though much improved in recent years, is still far from being perfect. A Calcutta paper complains, and its experience has doubtless been shared in by many others—that its correspondent's telegrams, giving the purport of the Viceroy's speeches during his recent tour were repeatedly mutilated in transmission. "Long sentences have been lost in the course of the journey from Benares, Agra, Delhi, and other towns whence the messages had been despatched. Other sentences have been hopelessly muddled, making chaos of large portions of our correspondent's telegrams. The mischief being already an affair of the past, we shall not enlarge upon it. The lesson for the Telegraph Department is that on occasions like a Viceregal tour, when a sudden pressure of work is thrown on the small mufasal offices, they should be specially strengthened for the occasion." In England there is a special staff of travelling telegraphists, whose duty consists in following public speakers from town to town and wiring their utterances to the press.

IT is understood that on the arrival in England of Major-General the Duke of Connaught in April, he will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and be appointed to the staff at Army Head-quarters.

THE Queen has appointed a Commission to promote the exhibition of the products, manufactures, and arts of the colonial and Indian dominions, to be held in London in 1886. The Commissioners are very numerous. They include the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, Cambridge, Manchester, and Buckingham; the Marquesses of Lansdowne, Salisbury, Normanby, Ripon, Hartington, Lorne, and Hamilton; the Earls of Derby, Dalhousie, Rosebery, Carnarvon, Cadogan, Granville, Kimberley, Dufferin, Northbrook, and Lytton; Viscounts Cranbrook and Bury; Lords Reay, Strathnairn, Napier of Magdala, and Aberdare; several Ministers and ex-Ministers, lord mayors, civil and military officers connected with the colonies and India, representatives of the colonies in England, and the presidents of several learned and scientific societies. The terms of the Commission are:—"To advise us upon the best mode by which the products of industry, agriculture, and the fine arts of our said colonial and Indian dominions may be procured and sent to the said exhibition."

IN connection with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, it has been thought expedient to "obtain the advice and assistance of certain native princes and chiefs" of India, including the following:—

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.
His Highness the Maharajah (Gaekwar) of Baroda.
His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.
His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere and Jummoo, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Honorary General of the Forces.
His Highness the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Honorary General of the Forces.
His Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the order of the Indian Empire.
His Highness the Maharajah of Oudipore.
His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
His Highness the Nawab of Bahawulpore, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore.
His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpore, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala.
His Highness the Maharajah of Benares, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
The Maharajah of Vizianagram.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE ST. PATRICK LAWRENCE, C.B., K.C.S.I., the elder brother of the late Lord Lawrence and Sir Henry Lawrence, has died in his eightieth year. He joined the Bengal Cavalry in 1821, was engaged in the first Afghan campaign, and was one of the survivors of the Kabul massacre of 1841.

Truth says that Mr. G. A. Sala leaves England immediately after Christmas on his antipodean lecturing tour. Instead of proceeding direct to Australia, as he had intended, he will go *via* the United States, where he will lecture. He will be absent about fifteen months.

THE engagement is announced of Mr. G. E. Buckle, the editor of the *Times*, to Miss Alice Payn, the third daughter of the distinguished novelist and editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*.

A CORRESPONDENT hears "on the best authority' that two hundred copies of the Lytton letters were distributed before the injunction restraining their circulation was applied for. Great eagerness is displayed among certain circles to obtain copies of the book, and it is understood that large prices have been offered to their fortunate (?) possessors.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"The news that Lord Randolph Churchill is going away for four months on a journey to India will be received with general regret, because every one will believe, with only too much reason, that the journey is undertaken in search of health. *Sunt lacrimæ rerum*: and mortal things touch, we may hope, even the political heart. Lord Randolph's absence from the political scene will excite the more remark because it will occur at so interesting a time—the time, in fact, when the Redistribution Bill, which he has largely inspired, will be passing into law. But there are consolations. There is an undeniable touch of the grand style, for one thing, in the occasional flashes from the sky which give the inspiration of the governing mind, while the details are left to the work-a-day world. And Lord Randolph Churchill, being only human, may well feel some kind of satisfaction in reflecting that he who is forced to be only an occasional sojourner in the world of politics is yet able to do more than any one of the other men whom the Conservatives have always with them."

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram says that, owing to the misrule of the Khan of Khiva, large numbers of the population are crossing the frontier into Russian territory, where 1,500 kibitkas have already arrived. The Russian troops have occupied Kungrad, on the ground that the Khan is constantly violating the treaty of 1873. It is added that the Khan's incapacity to conduct regular orderly government renders it necessary to pension him, and establish a Russian administration in Khiva. It has always been thus. When Russia wants to annex a country she complains of the violation of treaties and bad administration.

INTELLIGENCE received at Baku from Salian, in Transcaucasia, states that sanguinary conflicts have occurred during the two preceding days at the latter place between the Mussulmans and Christians. Arms were used on both sides, and there were many killed and wounded. The Governor, on receiving information of the disturbances, left Baku for Salian. The police were quite powerless to restore order. No further details have yet been received. It is not known what gave rise to the outbreak.

A NEW YORK contemporary is responsible for the following statement:—"The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," with Mr. Vedder's illustrations, will appear shortly, and the amazement and admiration of those who have seen the drawings before publication indicate that this work is to create a degree of enthusiasm such as has never been created by any other American work of art. The superb character of the illustrations and the wonderful skill shown in them must give the work high rank among the masterpieces of art.

A GENERAL ORDER has been specially issued by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, stating that the Khedive of Egypt having signified his desire to confer a bronze star on the troops engaged in the operations near Suakim, under the command of Major-General Sir Gerald Graham, K. C. B., V. C., Her Majesty has signified her assent to the proposal. The star will be of a similar pattern to that granted for the Egypt (1882) campaign.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Paris *Temps* telegraphs from Aden:—I have just received the confirmation of the news of the occupation of Tadjurah by the French after the departure of the small Egyptian garrison which held this point, included in our possessions ever since Obock and Sagallo were occupied. I am assured that the English authorities at Aden had determined on substituting themselves for the Egyptians at Tadjurah, as they have done at Berbera and Zeylah. But it seems that they suffered themselves to be forestalled by the detachment entrusted with the work of taking possession of the place in the name of France, and that their envoys arrived a very short time after the hoisting of the French flag.

THE Society for Psychical Research held a meeting the other day to discuss Colonel Olcott and Mdme. Blavatsky's Theosophical Society. It was private, only members and associates being admitted; but it has leaked out that it was a disappointment. Instead of witnessing the gradual appearances and disappearances of the astral bodies of "Mahatmas," the meeting was entertained with a somewhat reticent paper by Mr. Frederick Myers, containing only a few stories, neither well proven nor well related, of these astral visitations. The audience evidently expected to be thrilled—and went home chilled.

THE delay in the despatch of the Russian Commissioner who has to delimit the northern frontier of Afghanistan, to which we referred the other day, is entirely due to the illness of that distinguished personage. Competent officers for the conduct of such a survey are as rare in Russia as in England and there is nothing for it but to wait until General Zelenoy recovers. In Russia, we are assured, there is the keenest regret at this untoward accident, not merely because of the inconvenience which it occasions Sir Peter Lumsden and his suite, but for the more practical reason that the presence of the English Commissioner all these months alone in the field will enormously increase England's prestige in the disputed district. All of which reasons of course, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, only show more than ever how very inconsiderate, and even unpatriotic, it was of General Zelenoy to fall ill just at this juncture.

LORD NORTHBROOK, says the *Pall Mall*, seems to have been unduly perturbed by the comments of the *Times*. "Instead of publicly objurgating our contemporary from his place in Parliament, how much more useful it would have been if on his return he had taken an opportunity to place himself in easy and confidential relations with the conductors of that powerful journal. A pennyworth of treacle, says the homely proverb, will catch more flies than a hogshead of vinegar, and if the mistake of journalists is so very mischievous is it not a statesman's duty to prevent them, especially when it can be done so easily and so effectively?"

THE Prince of Wales proposes that his eldest son should in one respect follow in his father's footsteps. The German theory that every royal personage should be taught some kind of trade—German royalty showing a quite intelligible preference for carpentering—does not obtain in England. If our princes take up professions, that is judged enough—or more than enough; and hitherto the choice was limited to the army or the navy. The present heir to the Crown is a benchер of the Middle Temple. Prince Albert Victor, on obtaining his majority, will be entered as a student of the same Inn, with the necessity of passing the slight preliminary examination which the honorable society requires of all its candidate members. Of all the professions which a probable future King of England might select, none should be so useful as the one which is supposed to need from its members a knowledge of the laws of their country.

ALI-BIN-KHALIFA, the leader of the last insurrection in Tunis, who had fled to Tripoli, died on the 14th ult.

THE *Law Journal* says:—"The £10,000 awarded to the plaintiff in Finney v. Cairns (otherwise Garmoyle) is probably the largest amount of damages ever recorded in England in an action for breach of promise of marriage. The nearest approach to it is £3,500, given in 1835 to a solicitor's daughter for the loss of the alliance of a solicitor who had inherited a considerable fortune from his father (Wood v. Hurd, 2 Bing. N. C. 166). In 1866 the sum of £2,500 was awarded to a milliner's daughter as compensation for losing a husband in the shape of a young gentleman with £700 a year (Berry v. Da Costa, 35 Law J. Rep., C. P. 191); but there were circumstances in the case tending to make the damages exceptional. In former times, apparently, it was more common for disappointed husbands to bring actions than now; and in the reign of William and Mary £400 was awarded for the loss of a lady worth £6,000. (Harrison v Cage, Carth. 467)—the largest sum, we believe, awarded by unsympathetic jurymen to a male plaintiff. No doubt as large, and perhaps larger, sums than the present have been paid out of court; but we now have an assessment, agreed upon by all concerned and sanctioned by a jury, of a countess's coronet at £10,000."

A VERY curious story is telegraphed to the *Edinburgh Express* by a special correspondent at Madrid, who professes to have had a private interview with Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister of Spain. This interviewer reports that—

The Spanish Premier believes that the inevitable conflict between England and the Continental Powers, after having been in preparation over half a century, is now at hand. The Berlin Conference may give occasion to it. The increase of the Continental navies, and the feverish lust after colonial possessions shown by France and Germany, are symptoms of the approaching crisis for this attack on English supremacy. Germany, the Premier thinks, will take the lead. In conclusion, Senor Canovas expressed the hope that a great European war might be averted, but the indication was all the other way.

The *Pall Mall* says:—If Senor Canovas thinks that Germany is about to head a European attack on England by sea and land, it only shows that in Spain as elsewhere people may get to the top without any capacity for discerning the most obvious of facts. Prince Bismarck may be unfriendly enough just now, but war—that is another affair.

HER MAJESTY on November 19 attended the funeral of Willie Blair, "Her Majesty's Highland fiddler," who died a few days before at the age of ninety years. The remains were interred in the church-yard of Crathie, where a monument will be raised by command of the Queen.

A PAINFUL incident took place at Glossop-road, Baptist Chapel, Sheffield, during service on a recent Sunday. Mr. Manval Kent, a member of the congregation who recently caused "a scene" after communion, has adopted strong views against the doctrine of the immortality of the soul. When the hymn "Around the throne of God in heaven thousands of children stand" was being sung, Mr. Kent, turning to the congregation, said, "This is a hateful lie. There are not thousands of children in heaven singing 'Glory, glory, glory.'" The pastor left the pulpit, and seizing Mr. Kent by the shoulders, commanded him to sit down, and forced him into his seat. The deacon, after some opposition, removed him from the chapel.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Chief Commissioner, Assam, has appointed Mr. Orlando Bailey Strange, M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., to be an Assistant Surgeon to the Sibsagar Volunteer Mounted Rifles.

THE services of Surgeon H. C. Henderson, Indian Medical Department, have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of Major A. W. R. Beecher, General List Cavalry, as a Brigade Major on the Bengal Establishment, temporarily, *vice* Major G. N. L. Willis, who has vacated the appointment on promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following are details of the field state yesterday:—

	Field offs.	Capts.	Lts.	Sergts.	Bugrs.	R.&F.	Tl.
A Co.	...	...	...	1	...	10	— 11
B Co.	...	1	...	3	1	17	— 22
C Co.	...	...	1	3	1	24	— 29
D Co.	...	...	...	4	1	45	— 49
E Co.	...	1	1	4	1	82	— 89
F Co.	...	1	...	3	...	24	— 28
K Co.	...	...	...	1	...	40	— 41
Staff & Band	3	...	...	2	...	27	— 32
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	4	— 7
Total..	3	2	2	18	3	273	303

THE ARRIVAL OF THE EARL OF DUFFERIN.

CONFOUNDING the nicest calculations of the officials, the arrival of the Tasmania yesterday found the city of Bombay almost napping. At nine o'clock—six hours earlier than was anticipated by the most sanguine—the signal was given from the outlook on Malabar Hill that the vessel bearing to the shores of India the Governor-General who is to sway its destinies for the next five years had made its appearance on the horizon. The speedy circulation of the unexpected tidings had the effect of electrifying, as it were, the whole of the Fort, and causing the shore and waters of the harbour to be astir with animation. On the Apollo-bunder, where the Viceroy designate was first to put foot on England's Eastern Empire, the few persons giving the final touches to the decorations suddenly had their number swollen as if the old fable had received a new version, and the hundreds of palm-leaves they were handling so effectively had been transformed into human beings. Hundreds of eyes were turned towards the mouth of the harbour, where from being dimly visible the fine proportions of the mail-steamer were gradually growing in distinctness. One launch after another abandoned its moorings, and puffing up to the bunder steps, received its complement of eager passengers, and passed slowly on towards the approaching boat. No more favourable time could have been selected for a new-comer to receive his earliest impressions of the port and city of Bombay. The magnificent expanse of water which constitutes the famous harbour was to be seen in its fullest beauty. Countless vessels were lying along the island coast, and the fine breeze which moderated the growing heat of the sun also set out to the greatest advantage the display of bunting on land and water. Abreast of the Apollo-bunder lay H. M. S. Briton, and further up Colaba point was the Euryalus, the flag-ship of Admiral Sir William Hewett, both festooned with flags from stem to stern. Nearer the Arsenal was the gun-boat Ranger, also brightly decked with all a sailor's skill, and the English shipping in the harbour, an imposing display significant of the world-wide commercial dealings of Bombay, here and there blossomed with bunting of the brightest colours. For miles up the harbour could be seen flags flying from a forest of mastheads. On dry land the most striking point was the Apollo-bunder, where the hands from the neighbouring dockyard had dexterously placed in juxtaposition the gayest combinations of the dyer's art and the most luxuriant foliage of tropical growth. The ornamental gables of the Bombay Yacht Club showed through long lines of streamers, and glancing along the frontage of the Fort, the old walls were seen to be flecked with blue and scarlet. The huge buildings of Colaba refused to hide their pronouncedly industrial character, and the presses were evidently in full operation, though the mill-hands lined the wharves in small groups. At the waterside the native craft were discharging their cargoes of cotton, or once empty the breeze that filled out the enormous sails sent the strange craft scudding across the harbour. Around the Ghats the morning mist from the valleys beneath obscured the heights, which were seen through a pale blue haze, but on the islands in the bay the palms were plainly visible. As the Tasmania swiftly passed the Inner Prong Lighthouse the guns of the Euryalus and the Briton began the royal salute of twenty-one guns in honour of the representative of Her Majesty, firing alternately until their white sides were obscured in still whiter smoke. The strains of the national anthem came from the deck of the flag-ship as the Viceroy's steamer passed ahead, and a few moments later such perfect stillness again reigned that the words of command were distinctly audible as the men on board the Briton were brought to the present. Peering forth from the portholes of both vessels were the faces of those who had manned the guns, and everything above and below decks show as brightly as new pin. At twenty minutes to eleven the screw of the Tasmania ceased to churn the blue waters into foam, and the anchor was dropped with a rattle. This was the signal for the flotilla of boats that had gradually accumulated to be once more set in motion; a launch or two lighter than the rest darted to the front in a moment, and having landed their occupants at the gangway, passed on as quickly as they had approached. The police boat was one of the foremost to throw a number of sepoys on board, a necessary precaution, for dozens of native boats lying right under the long black hull of the Tasmania threatened to take the assault by storm. Mr. J. B. Richey, the Viceroy's Secretary, was the first representative of the Government of Bombay to welcome the Viceroy designate. To those who first gained the vessel a memorable scene presented itself. The long flush deck of the Tasmania was crowded. The passengers, and those who had met them on arrival, the crew busily engaged in hoisting the luggage from the hold, the officers from the flag-ship in full naval uniform, the aides-de-camp belonging to the Viceroy's staff, were the chief elements of the bustling spectacle. Near the gangway stood the Earl of Dufferin, the Countess seated near at hand, bidding a cordial farewell to those who had been their associates for the past five weeks and who as simple passengers free from all responsibilities of State were free to land at once. This amiable aspect in which the future Viceroy and his Countess made their appearance was thoroughly consistent with the reputation which has preceded them, and their fellow-voyagers testify to the regard and esteem which has been gained by their sociability throughout the companionship just terminated. In the course of the morning Sir James Fergusson, accompanied by Captain Fergusson, as his aide-de-camp, paid a visit privately to the Earl of Dufferin, Captain Dean, the Military Secretary, having preceded His Excellency. The following is the list of the Viceregal party:—The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P. C., Vice-Admiral of Ulster, the Countess of Ulster, Lady Helen Blackwood, the Hon. Miss Thynne, Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace (Private Secretary), Major Harry Cooper (senior aide-de-camp), Lord Herbrand Russell (third aide-de-camp), and Mr. Balfour (fourth aide-de-camp). Lieutenant the Hon. C. Harbord, at present on the staff of the Marquis of Ripon, joins the staff of the Viceroy designate as second aide-de-camp.

THE VOYAGE.

Queen's weather favoured Her Majesty's new Governor-General of India from Gravesend till the Tasmania cast anchor yesterday morning in Bombay Harbour. But the methods of life on board the new P. and O. steamer altogether redeemed the journey from monotony, and, apart from the presence of the distinguished passengers, made it an eventful passage in an unusual sense. The Tasmania started from Tilbury on Thursday, November 13, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and arrived at Gibraltar on the 18th, an hour after midnight, remaining until five minutes past eleven the same morning, the Earl and Countess of Dufferin breakfasting with the Governor, Sir Charles Adye, who came on board to receive them. Proceeding at a moderate speed to Malta, in order to reach the island at daybreak, the vessel arrived there at half-past six on the 22nd. Received by Admiral Sir John Hay, Lord and Lady Dufferin with the staff went ashore and lunched with the Governor, Sir Lintorn Simmons. Remaining the greater part of the day at Malta, the Tasmania left at half-past four. The next stoppage was at Port Said, 935 miles distant, and the run was made in 2 days and 22 hours. This is the quickest on record and was accomplished at an average speed of 13½ miles an hour. Arriving at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Tasmania stayed all night, taking in coal as usual, the Earl and Countess leaving the ship in order to view the town. Entering the Canal at six o'clock on the morning of the 26th, the Tasmania was met at Ismailia in the evening by Sir Evelyn Baring and Nubar Pasha, both of whom dined with the Viceregal party. Nubar Pasha left the same night but Sir Evelyn Baring stayed on board until the morning, when he quitted the ship to return to Cairo. More visitors awaited the Earl of Dufferin at Suez when the Tasmania got there at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th. Among them were M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, and several members of the Suez Canal Commission. At Suez the party also availed themselves the stay to visit the town. At the barracks were some wounded soldiers, each of whom Lord Dufferin visited in turn. Returning in the evening to the steamer, the start was made at daybreak next day for Aden, this outpost of the Indian dependency being touched at 10-45 a. m. on December 2. The ladies drove direct to the Residency, but the Earl of Dufferin, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, and Major Cooper first inspected the famous tanks of Aden, returning at two o'clock to the Residency for luncheon. At 6 clock the Tasmania quitted her last port before reaching her final destination, and, as already stated, she dropped anchor yesterday opposite the Apollo-bunder at 10-40 a. m.

A voyage of nearly five weeks' duration was by a systematic arrangement from the commencement made delightfully brief by a variety of diversions that left not a moment otherwise than agreeably occupied. Not that all play was the rule on board. One of the most notable of the arrangements was that which combined the art of killing time with the gaining of instruction. This was a Hindustani class which had for its teacher an authority on Oriental languages of no less weight than than Dr. Leitner, just returning to India, after firmly establishing his institution at home. The Earl and Countess of Dufferin, with the majority of their party, pursued their studies pleasantly together, with other of the passengers, the devotion to Forbes's "Manual" being in no respect so strict as to interfere with the perfect freedom of the individual. Early in the voyage Lord Dufferin, at whose suggestion the project was undertaken, presided at a meeting convened for the purpose of constituting an entertainment committee, and in a humorous address set the matter fairly afloat. The Committee was formed with Lord Dufferin as its president, Mr. Justice Field as its chairman, Major Cooper as its honorary secretary, and Major Lang, Major Bissett, Lieutenant-Colonel Galloway, Mr. Willis, Mr. Leeper, Mr. Cresswell, and Mr. Darby as the hardworking members. A beautiful theatre was erected by the officers on the quarter-deck, in which many a pleasant hour was passed. Some idea of the success of the committee in discovering the talent on board may be gathered from the mere enumeration of the entertainments. On Monday, November 24, a charade was presented. Wednesday the 26th was given up to dancing. On Friday the 28th again came charades, to be followed next day by *tableaux vivants*. On Monday, December 1, a theatrical programme was given. Wednesday, December 3, was another dancing night. A great athletic meeting afforded fun for Thursday the 4th, and on Friday there was a prologue by Mr. Justice Field, a lecture by Dr. Leitner, professor of Oriental languages, on "the Native Races of India," a recitation by Major Lang and songs by the Wandering Minstrels. The *tableaux vivants* consisted of a double series of six tableaux illustrating the story of *Blue Beard*, and were performed under the superintendence of Mr. Justice Field and the Misses Field in the Red Sea. On the eve of the arrival at Aden the ever-green farce of *Box and Cox* was included in the theatricals. A study of the programme for the athletic meeting exhibits equal fertility of resource in another direction. The events of the day included sack and three-legged races, cock fighting—not the old English gentleman's sport, but a wild burlesque by some reckless wag—a hop, skip, and jump match, a wheel-barrow race with human wheel barrows, a potato race, an egg and spoon race, which enabled the ladies to appear as competitors, and a menagerie race. There was also an obstacle race for the lascars and another for the officers of the ship and its passengers, a water jump of the most formidable character being rugged up with a tarpaulin. The champion of the meeting was Mr. Burnett, the third officer of the ship, who was the winner of the greater number of events, and thus became the envied possessor of the championship prize—portraits of the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, which the latter presented to the winner when distributing the other prizes after dinner. In connexion with the athletic meeting it should not be forgotten that cricket was one of the most favourite pastimes. But on board the climax fittingly came last Saturday night, when a fancy-dress ball was celebrated in the midst of the Indian Ocean. For the occasion the quarter-deck was enclosed by a drapery of flags, the bunting being very tastefully arranged, and an exceedingly pretty ball-room was constructed. Whence the costumes came was a perfect mystery, but neither in variety nor picturesque effect did they yield to those worn on similar occasions when all the resources of the costumier and his art are at haud. There was a capital programme of music, and dancing was kept up with the greatest spirit until the Sir Roger de Coverley terminated the ball. Mr. Champion acted as musical director, and was ably seconded by many of the ladies. Nor was that important feature of a ball—the supper—lost sight of, an excellent one being provided by Mr. Leversage, the superintendent purser, specially deputed to accompany the vessel, whose admirable performance of his functions gained him the greatest credit. The following is a complete list of the company at the ball, with the characters they represented:—the Earl of Dufferin, Vice Admiral of Ulster; Countess of Dufferin, lady from Constantinople; Lady Helen Blackwood, Turkish lady; Hon. Miss Tynne, Turkish lady; Dr Mackenzie Wallace, Yakub Khan; Major Cooper, A.-D.-C. Royal Mail P. and O. steamship Co.; Lord Herbrand Russell, Oakley Hunt; Mr. A. Balfour, A.-D.-C., a Vandal; Mr. McFerran, evening dress of the 19th century; the Hon. Justice Field, the Sorcerer of the East; Miss D. Field, Boulogne Fishgirl; Miss N. Field, Gypsy; Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Indian mess dress; Mrs. Crawley-Boevey, Night; Lady Fedderburn, Red Cross Nurse in Egypt; Dr. Bruce, Britannia; Dr. Leitner, Doctor of Oriental Learning; Mrs. Leitner, Spanish lady; Mrs. Worthington Jukes, a Nun; Mrs. Bamp Fyld Fuller, Comin' Through the Rye; Mr. F. Ledger, Bushranger; Mr J. White, Windsor Uniform; Mrs. Talbot, Winter Snow; Dr. Rankin Dawson (master of the ceremonies), officer of Egyptian Gendarmerie; Mr J. Paine, ship's uniform; Mrs. Burton, Lady of the last century Mr. James L. White, P. and O. fourth officer; Mr. J. H. P. Forsyth, P. and O. second officer; Miss Campion, Spanish Lady; Major Lang, Cook; Mrs. Grant, Poudré; Mr. Dyce Nicol, Ace of Diamond; Mr. Alfred Champion, Ace of Hearts; Mr. H. B. Darby, Ace of Clubs; Mr. Duff Watson, Mr. "Bones"; Major Bissett, "Quarantine" Yacht Club Uniform; Lieut. Cal. Galloway, uniform Madras Body Guard; Mr. Adkin, Ameer of Bokhara; Mr. Sackwell Cresswell, Jack Tar; Miss Best, Grace Darling; Captain C. G. Perrins, Commander of the ship; Mr. Sherman, Bicycle Rider; Mr. Booth, Shamrock; Mr. J. M. Dunbar, P. and O. Quartermaster; Mr. Willis, San Bento; Mrs. Willes, Olivia; Mr. Lake Price, Page of the 17th Century; Mr. Hazelwood, lascar serang; Mr. Muirhead, clown; Mr. R. H. Stone, North American Uniform; Mr. E. C. Ring (master of the ceremonies) Windsor uniform. A pleasing ceremony took place on Saturday evening, when Lord Dufferin, on behalf of the passengers whose signatures it bore, presented an address to Captain Perrins, in which the kindly efforts of the officers and crew of the vessel were acknowledged. Of the courtesy and good-fellowship exhibited by the Viceregal party to the remain

the police appeared to have succeeded admirably in preserving order. The preparations for the grand tamasha of the afternoon had their amusing side. Yesterday morning two coolies in complete undress took possession of the Prince of Wales's statue, and proceeded to perform its toilette with an indescribable nonchalance. One sat astride on the horse behind His Royal Highness, and leisurely washed his uniform. The other stood up in front and hitching a rope about the statue's neck suspended a pail of suds dangling before the figure while he washed the impassive face, unconscious of the ordeal through which it was passing. Opposite the Oriental Bank a victoria somehow got overturned, but happily neither horse nor driver sustained any injury.

ARRIVAL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Viceregal party arrived at Government House Parel, at a quarter to 6 p.m., where a detachment of H. M.'s 25th Regiment N. I. of 100 rank and file, with band and colours, under the command of Colonel Adams, presented arms, the band playing the national anthem. On alighting the Earl and Countess of Dufferin were received at the grand staircase by Miss Fergusson, the daughter of His Excellency the Governor, Captain Boyle, Subedar Roopsing, A. D.C. to the Governor, and other officers of the Governor's personal staff. Immediately after Lord Dufferin, in company with Sir James Fergusson and their respective staff officers, walked past the ranks of the guard-of-honour and inspected the men. Lord Dufferin congratulated the colonel on their appearance, and on his retirement to rooms prepared for him, the guard-of-honour by order of His Excellency were marched off to their quarters, headed by the band playing a quick march.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin will to-day lay the foundation-stone of the Indo-British Institution on the Esplanade. The site upon which the new school and church attached to it are to be erected abuts on the market road and adjoins the School of Art compound. It has a frontage of 220 feet and is 410 feet deep, the superficial area being about 10,000 square yards. At present it is not proposed to construct the church owing to the necessary funds not being forthcoming. The school building will occupy a position at the rear of the site. The design shows a neat and attractive edifice in what is known as the Domestic Gothic style, a class of building well adapted for the purposes of a residential school. There is to be a main building with two ranges of out offices attached The main building forms three sides of a rectangle, and the structure will consist of a ground floor, and an upper floor, and the walls will be of sufficient thickness to allow of the addition of a third floor if required. The building is to be divided into two portions; the southern section will be occupied by the boys, and the northern section will be set apart for the girls. On the ground floor are quarters for the head-master and head-mistress, each set having a sitting-room 16 feet by 14 feet 3 inches, a dinning-room 19 feet by 14 feet 6 inches, a bed-room 18 feet 9 inches by 14 feet, and the bath-room. On each side of these quarters there will be two class rooms, one 25 feet by 20 feet 6 inches and the other 33 feet 6 inches by 25 feet. In the north and south wings there will be dining-rooms 40 feet by 25 feet and separate staircases four feet wide for boys and girls. Sufficient provison will be made to protect the rooms from the sun and rain. Two circular staircases three feet in diameter are provided in the west verandah to allow of direct communication between the dormitories and the master's and mistress's quarters.

On the first floor which will be utilized exclusively for sleeping accommodation room will be provided for 134 beds as also quarters for matrons on both sides of the building. The floor level of the building is to be two feet, six inches above the level of the adjoining road The walls generallyare to be built of rubble stone and line masonry faced with circular "random" stone. The dressings are to be in Porebunder stone. The building promises to be a very pleasing addition to the architectural beauties of the city. It may be stated here that the committee of the Indo-British Institution are indebted for this excellent and useful design to Khan Bahadoor Munchjee C. Murzban, the Deputy Executive Engineer to Government, whose skill as an architect has been well displayed in several other buildings of a similar character recently erected in various parts of the city.

The following is a sketch of the programme to be followed to-day :-

The President and Committee of the Institution will receive the Viceroy elect and the Governor at the entrance to the ground.

Lord Dufferin will taken his seat on the dais. The Secretary of the Institution will read a short address to the Earl of Dufferin and ask him on behalf of the Committee to lay the foundation-stone.

On Lord Dufferin directing that the ceremony be commenced, a short religious service will be conducted by the Lord Bishop. While the stone is being prepared to be lowered, a hymn will be sung, during which a collection will be made on behalf of the Building Fund.

The Architect having placed a bottle with a copy of the principal newspapers, and one each of the current Indian coins, the stone will be lowered into its place.

H. E. the Governor will thank Lord Dufferin for his presence on the occasion.

We are requested to state that in order to avoid confusion ladies and gentlemen who have been invited to attend should be in their seats by 4-30 p.m.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

The statutory general meeting of the shareholders of this corporation was held at the offices, No. 40, Threadneedle-street, on Monday last. Directors present: Christian Allhusen, Esq., Lionel R.C. Boyle, Esq; W. W. Cargill, Esq., E. F. Harrison, Esq., C. S. I.; J. Macdonald, Esq; and Grant Heatly Tod-Heatly, Esq. There was a fair attendance of shareholders present. Mr. W. Cargill (founder of the Oriental Bank Corporation) in the chair.

The Secretary (Mr, Robert Turner Rohde) read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, you are aware that this is what is called the statutory meeting, which must be held by every company incorporated under the Limited Liability Acts. We have, therefore, no business to bring before the shareholders upon which to ask their views. At the same time we are prepared to tell them what we have done and what we think for the future. I have myself been asked to take the chair by the unanimous wish of my colleagues; and although they might perhaps have got a more competent chairman, I shall do my best in telling you what I know of this concern. I think it right to tell you that we are indebted in the first place to the courtesy of Mr. Welton, the liquidator of the old company, for the use of this room for holding this our first meeting in, and we are under very great obligations to that gentleman, not only for giving us the use of this room, but generally for the way in which he has met any questions that we have put to him, and for any assistance he could give us. For instance, he allowed us to commence business, to have the use of some rooms downstairs for a time, and has subsequently allowed us to occupy additional space on paying a reasonable rent for the use of the rooms. That has been of great assistance to us, and has enabled us to carry on the transactions we had with much more ease and comfort than if we had been compelled to go outside into another place. He has also permitted us to use the places of safety for putting securities and books in, which otherwise we should have had to purchase or find for ourselves. (Applause.) The old bank, as everybody knows now, was a very large and powerful institution. It had ramifications over the whole of the globe; it had a very large capital: it had a very large constituency in every quarter, and the concern itself appeared to have a much greater vitality than people gave it credit for. I may tell you that this company has not been established in the ordinary way by professional promoters. The time at which it was brought out was not one that would have given inducement to the professional promoter to establish such a company. There was then no spirit of enterprise or speculation of any kind, and it would have hardly paid such a person to have attempted to bring it out at that time, and I do not know that matters have much improved since. The company was actually promoted by the constituents in the East, who seemed very much disappointed that nothing was done to reconstitute the bank upon something like its old lines, so as to take over the business and assets, and continue it as what is called a going concern. When it was proposed by those gentlemen in the East to form this company, we were told, that being the case, it would be necessary for us to have a very large capital, because, while all the constituents abroad who owed the concern money would require time to pay the money off, all those constituents who had deposits and accounts with the old company had those deposits and accounts tied up, and could not hand them over to the new concern, so that the new company would start as a great lending body long before it could be a bank for deposits. I may tell you that when those gentlemen intimated by wire their wish for reconstruction and continuance of the concern, it was very fortunate for them that one of their number, Mr. Robert Turner Rohde, happened to be in this country. I need not tell you, as most of you know it, that he is a young man of great resources, of great energy, and of great ability—(applause)—and that owing to his exertions at the first, aided later on by Mr. Macdonald, of Bombay, we have got to the point of being now able to tell you that we have commenced business under very satisfactory auspices. (Applause.) Mr. Rohde had difficulities to contend with, he not being a professional promoter. You know that promoters when they take up a concern fix a very large sum for preliminary expenses—not only the sum requisite for the necessary expenses of advertising and so on, but a very considerable addition for their own risk in undertaking the business. I do not know what sums are usually paid, but we have seen various sums, from ten to twenty thousand pounds, and even more. I think it right to tell you, because you will understand better what he has done, that Mr. Rohde's difficulty was the question of money. There are of course expenses, however moderate, that you must meet, to bring people together and to exchange communications with persons abroad. For instance, you have to advertise, you have to pay postages, you have to hire rooms, to employ persons to write, and above all, there was the greatest expense in the matter of telegraphic messages to the East. But Mr. Rohde was enabled, very fortunately, to enlist the aid and sympathy of many friends. Some of them found money to assist in the smaller matter; and others generously threw in their lot with him. Some of these gentlemen, for instance, undertook the risk of advertising and printing, only to be paid back provided the company went on, and others undertook portions of the necessary expenditure. But the most noted of all was the assistance afforded by Mr. Pender and Sir James Anderson, the chairman and managing director of the Eastern Telegraph Company, who, with the great est kindness, undertook to send all the telegraphic messages required to be sent to the East and from the East in order to bring the sentiments of the people together. (Applause.) But for that, I do not exactly see how Mr. Rohde could have carried through what he did. At that time, when it was proposed to go on at the instance of all those gentlemen, they sent us telegrams offering very large support and to subscribe for shares. The idea they had then was that the capital ought to be two millions, or something not far from that amount. However, fortunately for us, the delays that were incidental to a company, and which were particularly so to this company from causes I need not enter into—the great delays put off the immediate formation of the company for a considerable period. During that time the liquidation of the old bank went on, and the business of what had been the old bank shrunk up to the smallest dimensions. The agents and managers abroad groaned at this represented that their customers were disappointed, and hoped that the concern would go on quickly. But, as I said before, from various causes it was altogether impossible; and now, looking back, I think we have good reason to congratulate ourselves that it did not take place a tthe time, because we should have had to find a large amount for assets, many of which might probably not have turned out to our satisfaction, and we should have been without the aid of those deposits upon which the great assets were raised. Then it became a question of how far the directors could see their way to commence on a more moderate scale than was at first thought of and they made up their minds, after very great consideration, as soon as the capital was sufficient to commence business as it were *de novo*—not a speculative business, but selecting only a portion of the business of the old company which seemed to offer advantages, and leaving out altogether the class of business which had brought distress and grief upon the shareholders of the old concern—they made up their minds that, as soon as they saw the way to adequate capital for that purpose, they would begin. They did so, and have received from all the branches and managers and agents abroad the full concurrence with the course they then took. The amount of subscriptions they have received up till now is rather over 300,000*l.*; the subscriptions are still coming in both at home and abroad, and that will be quite adequate capital for the business the directors intend to do at present. They intend to do a profitable business, and they intend to do a careful business, and they also hope to carry it on with much greater economy than the directors of the old company were able to do. They will be able to secure the very best of their men, to pay moderate salaries, and to follow up a general system of economy, which if they had gone in at first would have been almost impossible. They would have had to take over the whole of the staff, and to have run a great deal of risk, and possibly not have succeeded so well as they are likely to do now. I am happy to say that from all parts we receive great encouragement with regard to the business. Not only do people come forward to take shares, but the constituents of the old company are coming forward in great numbers opening accounts, depositors as well as others. Up to our knowledge we have already received about half a million of the securities lodged with the old company, and which have been transferred to this company. (Applause.) Altogether we have great hopes that the business we have now undertaken will prove a good and satisfactory business, and will return dividends to the shareholders that will quite compensate them for the trouble they have taken. Among other economies, the new bank was able to purchase the stationery of the old bank, and to get it at such a price as would make it really a matter of consequence to them. A great deal of it has the name of the old company on, but we can alter that by stamping it, at a very reasonable cost. That has enabled the liquidator to avoid a loss because there would have been difficulty in selling it outside. I may also tell you, with regard to the staff, that of late years the old bank had a very valuable staff indeed, such a staff as one does not often meet with, and I think that there was a very good staff also in London. I do not think it would be easy to find such a body of men so thoroughly trained, and so capable as most of them have proved themselves to be. Now if we had begun without having the advantage of this staff the thing we should have done would have been to spend at least 10,000*l.* in passage-money in sending them out, and this we have saved. We have also had the advantage of an arrangement with the liquidator, by which we divided expenses for the first few months of the concern, and instead of beginning with a heavy outlay and expenditure, we begin with a very moderate one. This will enable the managers and agents abroad to work up their business at a very moderate cost, compared with what it would have been had we begun by taking new premises and people, and all that sort of thing. Gentlemen, having told you much about what we are doing, there is just one other point I think I should mention. The directors have had formulated a scheme, by which if it be accepted, the shareholders of the old bank will benefit very materially, and the shareholders of this bank, if the shareholders of the old bank take it up, will also be great gainers. I cannot give you the details or particulars of this, because the thing has not yet been actually settled, and because, after it has been submitted to the liquidator, he must bring it before his committee and the Court of Chancery for the acceptance of the court Therefore I cannot submit it, but the matter is very close and very pressing, and if it be accepted, you will know by hearing of the meetings held by the shareholders of the old bank. If they are agreeable to it, we shall then summon a special meeting of the shareholders of this bank to consider it, and, if they think proper, to accept it. What I can say at present is that it looks a very good scheme, and if it is carried through it will make this present bank a very important and, I believe, a very wealthy company. (Applause.) If any gentleman has any questions to ask, I shall be very happy to answer him, if I can. Of course, at present, we have no accounts or statement to give you. We can tell you nothing more than that we have made our commencement, and we have every hope and belief that the concern will progress satisfactorily. We are assured of this by everyone of the agents and managers of the old company. We have taken these gentlemen over on a temporary arrangement with the liquidator, and after that we will make our own appointments, and will be able, I think, to present to you a very excellent and good report the first time we have the pleasure of meeting you at the general meeting. (Applause.)

Mr. Salmond—You say that 300,000*l.* has been received. Are we to understand that this is the amount of calls paid, or the nominal capital subscribed?

The Chairman—I intended to have said that the subscriptions amount to considerably over 300,000*l.*, and I may add to that, that we have a prospect of another 50,000*l.* ere long. That raises the capital to considerably over 350,000*l.* There are many people who are anxious to see the success of the company, not only in China but in Japan. In Japan alone people hve come forward, and subscribed and paid up 33,000*l.*, which shows that they are perfectly aware of what is going on, and that they are anxious to take part in it. (Applause.)

Mr. Brewin—Will you give us the number of shares allotted ?

The Chairman—31,300 shares.

Mr. Brewin—Does that include the whole of the subscriptions.

The Chairman—Altogether.

Mr. Field—What portion is allotted to shareholders in Bombay ?

The Chairman—India and Ceylon are mixed up; the telegrams give us the total, but do not give us the details. We have only a portion of our advices by Post. We have nothing more than telegraphic communications for this later applications. We have not yet received the applications that have been mentioned in Australia, and which were communicated to us by our agent at the time as likely to be over 200,000*l.* These have not yet come in, and what I have told you of is all we actually know.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald (a director)—The applications from Bombay, as far as I can estimate, are something like 50,000*l.*

A Shareholder—Are there any depositors yet in this bank, or any amount of deposits ?

The Chairman—They are coming in very fast. You know we have only just begun, but I believe the support will be very great. The disappearance of the bank caused great distress, and trouble, and disappointment to many persons; and its coming back again has reassured those persons who were likely to suffer, especially in the case of Mauritius and Ceylon. The locks-up, however, have gone, and we have nothing to do with them.

Mr. Branson—May I be allowed to ask a question ? I see on the notice which has been sent round, on the reverse side are printed certain rules of the company. Is it in the interest of the company that it should be stated that interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on current deposits ? There is no doubt that such a statement as that may frighten numbers of depositors if they see that we are offering more than we can give with safety. I speak with some diffidence on the subject, and I only put it forward as a suggestion of one who knows something of the ways of the world. I would ask whether you do not consider it is likely to have a discouraging effect on depositors to offer more than other banks give ?

The Chairman—I do not think there is any absolute rule in the matter of interest on deposits. What has been proposed is to give 2½ per cent. on the minimum monthly balances. Some banks allow so much interest on the daily balances. In some parts this interest is allowed on deposits, and in other parts it is not. We are not like the London banks in one way. The London banks do not take long deposits at 5 per cent., but the Eastern banks do, and if we can allow 5 per cent. on fixed deposits at one year's date, we can surely afford 2½ per cent. on the minimum monthly balances, and to many persons that is a great advantage. But we leave each branch to be guided by the circumstances of the place and the customs of other banks. We are not trying to get business from other banks abroad by offering conditions they do not generally give. We leave it entirely to the managers and agents to manage their affairs at their own discretion, accounting to us for the results. (Applause.)

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding closed the proceedings.

THE GARMOYLE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

The cause of Finney *v.* Cairns (Garmoyle), came before Mr. Justice Manisty and a special jury in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on Thursday (Nov. 21). The action was brought by the well-known actress Miss Fortescue to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage from Lord Garmoyle, son of Earl Cairns. A considerable time before the ordinary hour of opening the court a number of privileged persons holding tickets of admission and barristers had taken possession of all the available seats, and representatives of the press and other persons having duties to perform experienced the greatest difficulty in obtaining access to the court. At half-past ten, the time fixed for commencing the business, the court was crowded. On the bench a number of ladies were accommodated with seats, and all the seats in the galleries were accommodated, for the most part, by members of the fair sex. The body of the court was almost exclusively occupied by barristers, and not only were all the seats filled, but the passages on each side were crammed by persons standing. Another case occupied the first place in the list of causes. This was quickly disposed of; and then the officer of the court called out the names of Finney *v.* Cairns. For a few moments, while the jury were being sworn there was a general buzz of conversation and considerable excitement seemed to prevail. The moment, however, that the junior counsel for the plaintiff rose to read the pleadings a general silence was observed. Miss Fortescue was present in one of the seats allotted to litigants. Mr. C. Russell, Q. C., and Mr. Winch were for the plaintiff; and the Attorney-General and Mr. R. S. Wright for the defendant. Mr. Winch opened the pleadings, and said that the plaintiff claimed from the defendant damages for breach of a promise of marriage. The defendant by his pleadings, admitted the breach, and brought into court 40*s.*

Mr. C. Russell, in stating the case for the plaintiff, said that the action was brought to recover damages for breach of a promise of marriage; and the defendant, in the course of the pleadings, admitted that the plaintiff was entitled to recover a verdict. Miss Finney was a young lady who was born in the year 1859, and a good many years ago her father went into a commercial business which resulted in liquidation, and from that time Miss Finney had been certainly the principal, almost the sole support of her mother and her sister. She was educated by her father as a lady, and some time about 1880 or 1881 she obtained an introduction to Mr. D'Oyly Carte, manager of the Savoy Theatre, and also to Mr. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan. Through the means of the latter she obtained an engagement to play in some well-known pieces, and among others in "Patience," which was composed by Mr. Gilbert, the music by Sir. A. Sullivan. She began with a small salary, but in a short time she obtained greater remuneration, and her salary rose until it became six guineas a week. Towards the end of 1882 Miss Finney met in society Lord Garmoyle, the defendant in this action, who was the eldest son of Earl Cairns, who, the jury were aware, had as Lord Chancellor held the Great Seal. The acquaintance continued for some time and on the 11th of July, 1883, Lord Garmoyle proposed to Miss Finney, and was accepted by her. The matter was mentioned to her mother, and both her mother and Miss Finney herself pressed upon Lord Cairns's notice not only the desirability, but the propriety, of the matter being at once mentioned to his father and mother. It was but just and proper on the part of Lord Garmoyle to say that he quite assented to the propriety of this course, and that he did, as soon as possible, make a communication to both his parents. He could not, however, at that time communicate with Lord Cairns who was ill and abroad, but he immediately communicated with Lady Cairns and afterwards with Lord Cairns, who himself did not approve of the engagement which his son had made. Lady Cairns, however, wrote with great kindness, on the 18th of July, a letter which did credit to her. This letter was addressed to Miss Finney, and she said, "Dear Miss Finney, a name by which you will very shortly not be any longer known. My son asked me this evening to write to you, as his visit to Switzerland will delay a little time his seeing you; and afterwards she trusted that God would grant his blessing to them; but without God's blessing no life can be happy and no good can be attained: and I have no doubt you will make him happy and good and thoroughly happy." Subsequently Lord Cairns repeated in substance what Lady Cairns had said, and assented to the engagement, and on the 20th of July Lord Garmoyle wrote to Miss Finney in reference to some very handsome presents that Lord Garmoyle had made to her or proposed to make to her. She addressed him as "Dear Sweetheart," and said: "I wore your presents at dinner after you left; but I do want you to remember that I say you what I beg you not to give me anything else for a little time;" and further on she says, "A man must not be in the habit of thinking of a woman that mere jewels make her happiness," although she added, "I know they are a kind of strange influence," which they introduce into the fine French tongue. She and I were the only two women in the hotel who ever went into a sort of reading-room adjoining the house to look at the newspapers. I had nearly settled with myself that she was a lady country squire, such as I used often to drive into Tours on market days, when one morning on going, as I used to do, to the Imperial Library to draw from old illuminated manuscripts, my friend, the librarian, M. d'Orange said to me, "Madame, do you know you have George Sand in your hotel?" When I went back she had just gone with the gentleman who had lent her his name to travel with, for she was entered as his "Comtesse" in the book of the hotel. He was a Radical Deputy. I told my liveiy landlady, who declared that M. d'Orange "n'en savait rien," and opened her book to show me the names of M. le Comte and Mme. la Comtesse So-and-so. Then she added:—"If it was George Sand," her books, "mafoi," of which she had read one or two—instancing a couple of the best were not "grand chose." When I got back to England I looked at a fine lithographed portrait of George Sand, and saw it was the woman. Perhaps it was for the best that I did not know whom she was, from my impression, which is still vivid, remains of her as she seemed, and not such as my fancy would at once have set to work to make her out. Thinking of her afterward, I was reminded of that passage in her autobiography, in which she tells how, in a moment of misery, she tested her own strength by lifting a large, heavy stone, and said to herself in despair, "And I may have to live forty years!" Also I thought of Alfred de Musset's taunting her—she never forgot it—with having no esprit. Of "esprit Gallois" she seems to have had little. The Northern races had the uppermost in her making, I should say.

SALVATIONISTS AND SKELETONS.

A pyrrhic victory was obtained at Maidstone Assizes by the hosts under the command of Mr. Booth of Queen Victoria Street. A score of sorrowful "Skeletons" stood humbled in the dock, convicted for the most part on their own confession, of participation in what have been grandiosely described as the "Worthing Riots." A few of the more grievous offenders Mr. Justice Manisty sentenced to be imprisoned for four months, and the rest were suffered to depart upon entering into recognizances to come up for judgment when called upon. Thus, much as there really was a considerable disturbance on more then one occasion, wherein the shop of an unpopular tradesman was wrecked and an attempt was made to destroy his house, probably no one will think that these sentences erred on the side of severity. Still, as far as they went, they were a triumph for Mr. Booth, and constituted another proof of the fact that he who behaves in a noisy, offensive, and disgusting manner does not thereby necessarily make it legally justifiable for his neighbour to commit a violent assault upon him. It is just as well that this should be made generally known among the sort of people in whom a strong love of disorder combines with probably a very moderate dislike of the improprieties they profess to be resenting to produce an outbreak of the Worthing description, which does no good to anybody, and is in itself rather dangerous and very disagreeable.

Thus did Mr. Justice Manisty vindicate the Queen's peace which had been so grievously outraged; but, not wishing to be misunderstood by the immediate victims of the wrongs he was redressing, he took the opportunity, while passing sentence, to deliver a discourse, which, as law coming from so high an authority, seems to us to set the vexed question of the mock religious street nuisance fairly at rest, and, as common sense spoken by a man of the world, will command the assent of nearly all reasonable persons. We therefore reproduce the most important passages:—"The Salvation Army, I no doubt they thought they were doing good, but, although they ought to be protected from violence, yet if they acted so as to cause annoyance to others, they themselves would be offending against the law and would be liable to punishment for they had no right so to act; and he believed that if they assembled and acted tumultuously and noisely in the public streets, so as to cause disturbance and annoyance and so as to endanger the public peace, the law was strong enough to put a stop to such proceedings. He himself had witnessed in various towns in England on Sundays most scandalous and disgraceful scenes caused by processions of people with or without bands, but with noises of the most offensive kind, shrieking, shouting, causing such disturbances as to make one doubt whether one was in a civilized country. He had witnessed scenes of this sort when going to church on a Sunday, and had made him wonder that those whose duty it was to uphold the peace and enforce the law should not interpose to prevent them. He warned those who took part, in these proceedings that, if they persisted in these scandalous scenes and in processions which caused uproar and disturbance in the streets, it would be the fault of those whose duty it was to enforce the law if they were not punished for it. He had read that very morning in the *Times* that a 'captain' in the 'Army' had been most properly convicted of causing obstruction and disturbance in the streets; and he had no doubt that such a conviction would be upheld." Referring to a design on the part of certain Town Councils, for "obtaining, if necessary, special powers from Parliament to prevent these offences," Mr. Justice Manisty "believed that, if they were rightly advised, they would find that the law as it stood was sufficient to give such power, but, if not, then he was sure Parliament would confer it." It will be seen from this extract that Mr. Justice Manisty goes a little further than Lord Bramwell did in his published opinion on the law of nuisance. The latter only described what a nuisance was, and pointed out that any one who left aggrieved by a nuisance could prosecute the person who committed it. The former asserts with the greatest plainness, what everybody knows to be the fact, that the people profanely calling themselves the "Salvation Army" constantly do commit nuisances, and gives it as his opinion that, when they do, the police ought to put a stop to that, as they would to any other offence openly committed. This is but common sense, for the police are not expected to wait to repress crime until somebody makes a formal complaint. What would be thought of a constable who should look on at an assault or a burglary, and do nothing, because the victim committed to say that he charged the offender with his offence? And in the case of an offence which affects whole streetsful of people at a time, but which, from its transient nature, is specially likely to escape the individual prosecution which deserves, it appears to us that the police are bound in an especial degree to take the initiative in prosecution in the interests of the whole public. If the police all over England bestir themselves properly, we believe they will have no difficulty in persuading Mr. Booth and his friends to conduct themselves, if not with decency, at least without making such a disturbance as to amount to the commission of a breach of the peace, and if they do that, there need be comparatively little apprehension of retaliatory violence being provoked.—*Saturday Review.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Iran, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 101 deck passengers.

The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mobile, 916 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar and Mauritius, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

The B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Henry Balckow, 630 tons, Captain E. Profumo, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 41 deck passengers.

The steamer City of Carthage, 1,716 tons, Captain A. B. Gray, will sail to-day for London and Glasgow, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surg. Major and Mrs. Sargent and four children, Mr E Stevens, Major L Price, Master W Waite, Mr and Mrs Mackenzie and infant, Mrs Le Marchand and child, and Mr and Mrs Cole.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia, 2,314 tons, Captain James Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (5th Nov.), via Liverpool, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. E. Hickie, Mr. E. T. Ashworth, Mr. H. Pratt, Mrs. and two Misses Higgins, Mr. C. B. Brind, Mr. H. T. Hoase, Mr. and Mrs. Dease, Mr. G. J. Urquhart, Mr. N. K. Frazer, Mr. E. E. Selliman, Mr. H. S. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. L. de Fonblanque, Rev. Mr. Henry Ferman, Miss Foster, Mrs. and two Misses Moir, three children and one governess and nurse, Mr. F. D. Campbell, Captain and Mrs. B. F. Jameson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Inglis, Miss J. F. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Easton, Mr. G. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Fergusson, two children and nurse, and Mr. M. P. Kharegot.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
7	Iran (s).....	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Dec. 6
	Bhownuggur (s)..	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Dec. 6
8	Arabia (s).....	Laird	Glasgow, Nov. 5.
	Tasmania (s).....	Perrins	London, Nov. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
8	Assyria (s).....	Stewart	Persian Gulf.
	Mobile (s).....	Doert	Zanzibar, &c.
	Henry Balckow ..	Profumo	Persian Gulf.

The steamer City of Carthage, Gray, to London and Glasgow, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yester day:—

Steamer Bhownuggur, to Bhownuggur.
" Iran, to Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
4	Shahzada (s).....	Budd	Calcutta, Oct. 24.
	Baroda	Peterkin	Liverpool, Aug. 20.
	Ailsa	Allen	Liverpool, Aug. 13.
	Scottish Hills	Steel	Liverpool, July 23.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 4.—Steamer City of Oxford. Ships Albyn, Exporter and Corona. Barque St. Marnock.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 8.

FROM LONDON.

Kerbella s—25 cases matches, Naboobhoy Mahamedally; 11 cases grease and 1 case glue, S. S. Narrainwalla; 69 cases oilmanstores and medicines, Dinshaw Burjorjee Wama; 150 cases yellow metal and copper sheets, W. and A. Graham and Co; 100 cases copper braziers, the United Merchants Co; 280 cases matches, Abdoolally Ebramjee; 88 cases oilmanstores, Kesoofally Sumsoodeen and Co.

Rohilla s—15 cases brandy, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

Brindisi s—135 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Drummond s—109 barrels green copperas, J. Madhowrao and Co; 14 cases whiskey, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Drummond s—25 cases copper sheets, W. and A. Graham and Co; 3,826 plates and 514 pieces hard copper, B. Goculdass.

City of Carthage s—7 cases green colors, T. M. Tejkhan.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Colombo s—30 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gwalior s—12 cases aniline dyes, Topalee Mooljee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bassano s—30 cases glassware, Hajee Tyeb Adum; 25 cases matches, Allana Abdool Rehman; 12 cases hop bitters, Treacher and Co.

HIGH COURT.—December 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

If Chamber business is over by 2 o'clock.

To vary or discharge Commissioner's Report.

531-72—Little *vs.* S. F. and N. Railway Company, Juice Rutton Tata and others *vs.* Hajee Abboo Taleb Bekraey and others—Thakordass and D.—Tobin and R.

201-76—Gaz Winter—Vinayek Wasudewjee *vs.* Purmanundass Jeewandass—Little, S. F. and N.

Long Causes.

314-79—Ardesir and H.—The New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Co, *vs.* Kessowjee Naik and others—Little S. F. and N., Jefferson B. and D.—J. C. Cama and in person.

To vary special Commissioner's Report.

51-78—Ardesir and H.—Nursoo Dhurmaji *vs.* The Khatao Mukunji S. and W. Co., Ld.—Craigie, L. and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

373-81—H. Bicknell—Pestonji Cowasji *vs.* Nursupa Rachapa.

392-81—Ardesir and H.—Hormusji Cooverji Cooper *vs.* Jehangir Bomonji Mistry.

401-81—Ardesir and H.—Hormusji Cooverji and others *vs.* Jehangir Bomonji Mistry and another.

409-81—Bomonji and H.—Jadabhoy Sorabji Contractor *vs.* Manecksji Dossabhoy Sorewalla.

Long Causes.

335-81—Tyabjee and D.—Balcrustna Sazba *vs.* Narayen Sazba and others—Jefferson B. and D., and in person.—Pandhasad.

341-81—Chalk and W.—Wishwanath Jugonath and others *vs.* Hurrichundra Ramchundra and others.—In person.

350-81—Hore, C. and B.—Vinayek Vishwanath *vs.* Nanabhoy Vishwanath—H. Bicknell.

356-81—Tyabjee and D.—Manekjee Pestonji and another *vs.* Walji Soonderji—Tyabji and D.

357-81—Nanu and H.—Pranji Rustomji Behleepatell *vs.* Hai Soonderji and another—Inverarity and Co.

361-81—Mansukhlal M. M.—Haridas Gigabhai *vs.* Runchordas Callianjee and another—Payne G. and S.

364-81—Tyabjee and D.—Luxmibai *vs.* Premjee Issurdas Janardhan G.

371-81—Tyabjee and D. (for pauper) Harkorebai *vs.* Boga Nanabhoy—In person.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette," Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotel keepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There isno reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the rapid and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select Stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "Bombay Gazette" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Sandhurst.	Bhoswul	Satari	Dapli
Musjid	Junction*‡	Shajpura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Boregaum
Dhinchpoogly	Timborah	Mahrbia	Kathpurna
Parel Station	Rawar	Rocks)	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Bhurhanpur	Kalia Gate	Koorn,*
Coorla	Chandnee	Budjapoor	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Khandoop	Dongergaum	Warei	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaum
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padsedari	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
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Deolalee B.	Khundi	Ooroolee	Unger
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Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Karrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Dsbrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jaina.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhoogj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghra.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhap oor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Ambalia to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Perozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

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POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co	LONDON	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
CALLAN	Railway Station.		
BYCULLA	Cirelies Pestonjee Dossaal.		
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.		

NOTICES.

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Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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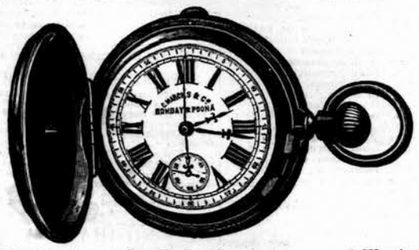

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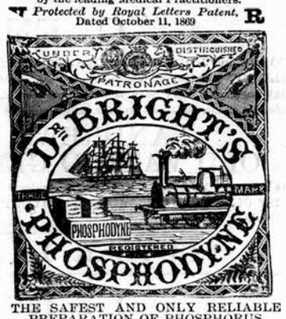

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This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—
Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.
And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

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Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

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The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.
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VAUQUELIN'S SYRUP AND PASTE
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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary workings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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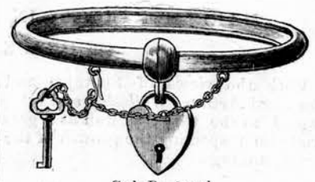

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NUMEROUS OTHER DESIGNS
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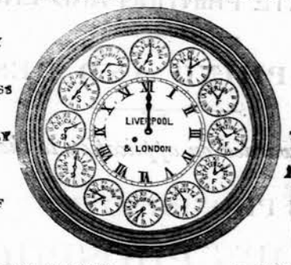

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OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
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